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## MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WARSAW

BULLETIN  
OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 65

March 23, 1949

DECLARATION BY POLISH DELEGATES TO  
THE NEW YORK CONFERENCE FOR PEACE.

On March 22, a Polish delegation left Warsaw by air, on their way to the USA where they will attend the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace, beginning on March 25. The Polish delegation is composed of Leon Kruczkowski, President of the Polish Writers' Union, Stanisław Ossowski, an outstanding Sociologist, Prof. of the Warsaw University and Paweł Hoffman, chief editor of the weekly "Kućnica".

Directly before their departure the delegation made to the PAF the following declaration:

"The Polish delegation wishes to stress before the Congress the undaunted will for Peace of the Nation which in World War II was among those most grievously afflicted by its cruelty and its devastating results. It will be also our task to pay attention to the close connection existing to-day between the plans of the warmongers and the tendencies to rebuild German imperialism.

We are going to New-York convinced that the stand of the Soviet Union, Poland and all People's democracies as a factor of a consistent policy, tending to the defence and stabilization of Peace, will be understood and appreciated by all those Americans who see in the peaceful cooperation of nations the only road for their own country and the whole world.

We know that in the United Nations the forces of the camp which like ourselves and all men of good will, throughout the world, will energetically oppose the criminal action tending to push humanity into catastrophe, are increasing. We know that the policy of aggression and subjugation of the world does not suit the interests and tendencies of the American nation, similarly as it does not suit the interests and tendencies of any nation great or small.

We are going to New-York in order to greet, in Poland's name, the American Conference for Peace and to assure such Americans who are fighting for peace of our full solidarity in this heavy battle which is also ours. We are going to America to tell them in the name of our free country that our united forces, the united forces of the defenders of Peace have a decided advantage over the forces of aggression".

Source: PAP

#### POLISH COOPERATIONISTS ON THE CONGRESS FOR PEACE

The Presidium of the Supreme Cooperative Board, and the Central Executive of the Cooperative Union addressed to the Executive Committee of the International Cooperative Union in London a message in which they appeal in the name of 5 million polish cooperationists to join in the initiative of calling a Universal Congress of Partisans of Peace.

The message recalls that the Cooperative Congress in Prague passed in September 1948 a unanimous resolution binding all decent cooperationists throughout the world, to fight for universal peace, democracy and free development of the progressive cooperative movement.

Source: PAP

#### DECLARATION ON RESTITUTION OF WAWEL ARRASES

Prof. Dr. Jan Dabrowski, Secretary General of the Polish Academy of Sciences, made the following declaration on the restitution of the Wawel Arrases which are still in Canada:

"I want to express my ardent wish that the national relics of Wawel, dear to all Poles, return as soon as possible to their age-old home - the Wawel Castle.

Four years after the conclusion of the war which has exiled our national treasures, I see no reason why should anybody hinder the restitution of the priceless monuments of our history and culture such as the "Szczerbiec" sword, the Florian Psalmbook and the famous Wawel arras.

All Polish historians and scientists conscious of the historic values of these monuments in the lives of nations, and particularly for our Nation, will undoubtedly add their voices to mine.

Source: PAP

#### EXPORTS AND IMPORTS VIA GDYNIA-GDANSK INCREASED

In February, 1949, the export of a number of commodities via the ports of Gdynia-Gdańsk considerably increased. The most substantial increase was noted in the export of sugar. In January, 10,298 tons of sugar were exported through Gdynia-Gdańsk, and in February - 27,203 tons. Poland also exported more timber, furniture and eggs in February than in January.

Our imports also increased in February. The import of chemicals and pharmaceuticals totalled 22,770 tons in January, and in February - 37,580 tons. Poland imported 2,740 tons of machinery and electrotechnical appliances in January, and in February - 2,250 tons.

In the period between March 1 and March 15, 1949, trade in Gdynia-Gdańsk ports came to about 495,000 tons, while the export of coal amounted to about 416,000 tons.

Source: PAP

#### POLAND STARTS PRODUCTION OF PENICILLIN

The most important investments in the chemical industry in 1949 will be: the extension of soda works, nitrate works, electrode factories and rubber goods factory "Stomil", reagent factory, plastic and dyestuff factories. In 1947, Poland will start building varnish factories, nitrous compound factories and plants producing chemical apparatuses. Of the 1949 investments the most considerable is the building of the penicillin works in Tarchomin and of the coke plant "Anna".



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This year the chemical industry will set in operation production of 39 commodities, among other things: penicillin, chemicals for the protection of plants, materials necessary for the production of plastics etc.

Source: PAP

DELEGATION OF POLISH EDUCATIONISTS  
RETURNED TO WARSAW

In the afternoon of March 21, the delegation of Polish educationists, headed by Minister St. Skrzyszewski returned to Warsaw from the USSR.

Source: PAP

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
WARSAW

BULLETIN  
OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 64.

March 22, 1949.

National Thrift Conference.

The National Thrift Conference, which has held its debates for two days in Warsaw over the Government's resolutions to save, in 1949, 115,000,000,000 zł., in the national economy, was concluded, on March 21,

The resolution, accepted by the Conference, pointing to many economic reserves which had not been exploited until now, calls upon the whole country to battle for the realization of the Three-Year Plan, ending in 1949, before the appointed time and to realize the saving in this year.

The two-days debates of the Conference were concluded by the speech of Minister Hilary Minc, Chairman of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers.

Minister Minc, first of all, pointed out the stabilization of prices and the retention of the circulation of bank notes.

The shortcomings in certain departments of economy such as the fluctuations in the meat and fat sectors may be, to a great extent, accounted for by the favourable phenomenon of the increase in consumption in the world of labour. Under the capitalistic system, in a similar situation, prices would rise and consumption would be limited to the narrow sphere of the privileged ones.

A wide range system of aid and reduction of burdens with regard to hog breeders has been applied, which will increase

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the supply of meat and fats and remove the difficulties without limiting the consumption by the working masses.

Similar phenomena appear as a result of the existing fast economic development also in other departments of production. For instance we are short of steel, although Poland produces far more steel than before the war. It is so, because we are building factories, machinery, workers' houses, schools etc.

Source: PAP

The World of Labour supports the Government's  
Stand to the Church.

On March 21, in industrial plants throughout Poland, meetings of manual and mental workers were held in the course of which the relation of the State to <sup>the</sup> Church was dealt with.

In the resolutions passed by those meetings the workers underlined that they did not want the Church, a place of religious worship, to be used by a part of the clergy as a platform for political agitation spreading unrest among the population.

Those present demanded that the Church, in accordance with the Government's stand, enjoy full liberty but must not use it to fight the People's Government and the Social System of Poland.

Source: PAP

Films Produced in Poland.

The recently rebuilt Photo-chemical Works I, in Warsaw, have been set in operation.

The Works will produce about 12 kinds of films, amateur 6 x 9 and 4 x 6,5 films, X-ray films, flat films for photographers and films for the polygraphic industry.

Source: Trybuna Ludu

Export of Christmas Tree Ornaments  
to America.

In 1949, Polish industries will export to the USA 30.000 cases of Christmas tree ornaments. The first shipment, including 1,500 cases, will leave Gdynia in the near future.

Source: PAP

## MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WARSAW

BULLETIN  
OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 63.

March 21, 1949.

Bases for the Regulation of  
Relationships between the  
State and the Church. Declaration of the Polish Government.

On March 14, Bishop Zygmunt Choromański, Secretary of the Episcopate's Commission applied to Władysław Wolski, Minister of Public Administration, in connection with the regulation of relationships between the State and the Church.

In the course of the talks, Minister Wolski made the following declaration on the whole of the relationships between the State and the Church.

1. It is noticeable that the activity hostile to the Government and the People's State, on the part of certain spheres of the clergy, has become more intense during the recent months.

A part of the higher ecclesiastical hierarchy endeavours through pastoral letters and confidential instructions to cause a state of unrest and excitement on account of the alleged danger to religion without any essential grounds for it.

It is not by mere chance that in this anti-popular action spreading unrest, those bishops come to the fore who under the occupation had ingloriously distinguished themselves by their not only conciliatory but frankly servile attitude to the Hitlerite occupant, as e.g. Bishop Kaczmarek and Bishop Adamski. Neither is it a mere chance that most of the ecclesiastical hierarchy, regardless of the general opinion of the whole patriotic Society, do not oppose the anti-Polish pronouncements of competent Vatican circles supporting the chauvinistic claims of

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Germany with regard to the Regained Territories, but endeavour to justify them.

2. Frequently, the clergy patronize or frankly co-operate with various criminal anti-State groups which are an agency of Anglo-American imperialism.

These facts have met neither with condemnation nor adequate rebuff on the part of the Church hierarchy or the Catholic press controlled by it.

The Church authorities do not oppose in practice the infiltration into religious organizations and corporations, of criminal underground elements which endeavour to use these corporations as a base for their activities.

3. All this is obviously at variance with the harmonious efforts of the immense majority of the Nation which is rebuilding the devastated country, wants order, peace and prosperity - opposes all attempts at disturbing the development of the country on the ground of the achieved social victories.

Being the guardian of peace and public order, the Government will not tolerate any fire-brand action. That is why, only a change in the existing attitude of the Church hierarchy and the giving up of all hostile practices directed against the People's State, may create a basis for the regulation of the relations with the Church.

4. The Government declares categorically that they do not intend to restrict religious liberties. The clergy in Poland enjoys many rights, to a far greater extent, than in many West-European countries. All rumours connected with the liquidation of religious instruction in the schools are groundless.

The Government will, however, observe firmly the general rule of the Constitution that "freedom of confession may not be used in a way contrary to the law" - and they will not tolerate the misuse of religion by some catechists to sow unrest in the minds of young people and incite them against the authority of the State.

At the same time the Government will firmly oppose all antics and sallies offending the religious feelings of believ-

ers and infringing the obligating laws.

5. Educational institutions run by religious bodies or controlled by the secular clergy which comply with demands provided for by the obligating rules and laws will enjoy the rights due to them.

Also benevolent institutions run by religious bodies or controlled by the secular clergy will be able to develop their activities under proper control and supervision provided for by the authorities of the State.

6. The authorities of the State do not intend to interfere with the problems of worship or with the administration of the Church. They will, however, claim that the legal status of the dioceses and their frontiers be regulated in accordance with the new juridical order and the frontiers of the State.

All loyal representatives of the clergy and religious institutions enjoy full legal protection, as well as the protection of the authorities flowing from the obligating legislation.

7. The concrete regulation of the relations between the State and the Church which will find an expression in the new constitution, in the department of the rights of the Church hierarchy will shape itself on the ground of experience resulting from the stand of the clergy and ecclesiastical hierarchy to the People's State.

8. The existing attitude of the Government to the problems of religion and Church shows the sincere intentions of the Government to regulate the relations between the State and the Church in the spirit of loyalty and true concern about the good of the people.

All steps of the Church hierarchy tending to regulate the relations on the above said principles may rely upon the support of the Government - and the exchange of concrete motions, made in this spirit, will be encouraged and kept up.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita".

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Great Thrift Conference.

On March 20, the National Thrift Conference began in Warsaw with the participation of the members of the Council of the State, representatives of the Sejm and Trade-Union - ists. Over 1,000 leaders of various departments of economic life, representatives of political parties and workers have arrived from the whole country to attend the Conference.

The Conference has as its task to work out methods for the realization of the Government's resolution of February 19, 1949, to save, in the course of 1949, at least 115 milliards zloties.

The debates are presided over by Mr. Ochab, Chairman of the Central Commission of the Trade Unions.

The letter of Poland's President, B. Bierut, to the members of the Conference was read at the outset. The letter reads:

".... Your debates will be of great importance for the further development of our economic life, they will help to make our State economic and self-government administration more efficacious.

This Conference is an outcome of the wish, penetrating the working class, to speed up the realization of our economic plans, whose aim is to convert Poland into a highly industrialized and rich country and ensuring to the Polish Nation the highest standard of prosperity and culture.

By speeding up, in 1949, the carrying out of the 3-Year Plan, the working masses, at the same time, guarantee to the working masses a steady improvement in the standard of living on the basis of a number of social achievements which the working class may win and develop only under the conditions of the People's rule, under the condition of People's democracy.

How shall we avail ourselves of these possibilities? how shall we increase the productiveness of our work? multiply our achievements, speed up the further increase of our productiveness and, by doing so, increase the general standard of living among the working masses? such is the program, such are

the tasks which will become the subject of your debates.

We shall use the sums saved in this way ~~in~~ house build - ing, <sup>for</sup> better technical equipment, new factories, new public welfare services, new settlements, new centres of cultural life .....

Premier Józef Cyrankiewicz greeted the Conference in the name of the Government. He said among other things:

"The Thrift Conference is to carry out an extraordinarily important work which will weigh, in a decisive way, on the general fulfilment of the Three-Year Plan, which will bring a new element into the realization of the Six-Year Plan for the Building of the Foundation of Socialism in Poland.

The battle for saving will not be a single act, it must be a constant, ever plainer and ever more consistent factor in the whole of our national economy.

The general mass battle for saving must be carried on, without any exceptions in all cells of national economy. Only in this way, the Government's resolution on the introduction of a planned system of saving will be carried into effect. Only in this way we shall save this year 115 milliards zł., only through extended and more intense work competition we shall carry out, before the appointed date, the economic plan for 1949 and create realistic conditions for the carrying out of the 6-year Plan, for the Building of the Foundation of Socialism.

To-day, we shall mobilize the wide masses of the Nation for the realization of these tasks for the battle for the further development of the Nation, the welfare and the development of culture. In order to realize these tasks we declare war on all profiteering, alien to the working class, panic-spreading and anti-popular elements. In this concrete and realistic way we shall reinforce People's Poland, the vitality and strength of our Motherland, an important link in the group of States building a better future for themselves, in the team of People's democracies, creating, under the leadership of the Soviet Union, a strong, confident as to their future, in the teeth of Anglo-Saxon and German imperialists, camp of Peace and Progress.

Source: PAP.



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Vice-Premier Zawadzki's Recovery.

Vice-premier Alexander Zawadzki, has recovered from his illness and resumed Office at the Presidium of the Council of Ministers.

Source: PAP.

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Polish Delegation to the Congress  
of Intellectuals in New-York.

A Polish delegation will go to the Congress of Intellectuals in New York. The delegation is composed of: Stanisław Ossowski, Prof. of Sociology at the Warsaw University; Leon Kruczkowski, President of the Polish Writers Union and Paweł Hofman, editor of the literary weekly "Kuznica".

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# MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

## WARSAW

# BULLETIN

## OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 62

March 19, 1949

On March 17, Mr. J. K. Wende, Polish Ambassador to Belgrade handed to Mr. Kardel the Foreign Minister of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia the following note:

"The Polish Embassy in Belgrade sends its compliments to the Foreign Office of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and begs to communicate that, in connection with the closing of the premises of the Polish Information Bureau, on March 15, the Embassy has been empowered to hand in a most vehement protest against this inimical act of the Government of the Federal Yugoslav People's Republic with regard to People's Poland.

In order to throw some light upon the actual state of things the Embassy states:

The Polish Government desirous of making closer the friendly relations between the Polish Nation and the nations of the Federal Yugoslav People's Republic opened in April 1946 the Polish Information Bureau.

The Polish Information Bureau through the popularization of the political, cultural and economic efforts and achievements of the Polish Nation developed an activity tending to the intensification and cultivation of friendly relations between the Polish Nation and the nations of the Federal Yugoslav People's Republic. This activity of the Polish Information Bureau met with full understanding and sympathy on the part of the wide masses of the Belgrade population, who thronged to visit the reading room and the exhibitions organized on the premises of the Polish Information Bureau.

On March 2, Mr. Leo Matos, Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Yugoslav People's Republic informed Mr. Jan Karol Wende, Polish Ambassador, of the decision of the Yugoslav Government to liquidate the Polish Information Bureau in three days' time. On the question of the Polish Ambassador, Vice-minister Matos, explained that this decision referred only to the Polish reading room, therefore, it did not concern other States' analogical centres existing in Belgrade such as the USA, G. Britain and France. Vice-minister Matos motivated the decision of the Yugoslav Government by the alleged refusal of the Polish Government to grant permission for the opening of an analogical Yugoslav centre in Warsaw.

On the other hand, it is a fact that the Yugoslav Government did not reveal, until the end of January 1949 their intention of opening an analogical centre in Warsaw. Only on January 26, 1949, by the Note No. 28/49 the Yugoslav Embassy in Warsaw applied to the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs requesting the permission to open a permanent informative exhibition and the assignment of premises for this purpose in the centre of Warsaw.

The Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs by the Note No. DI 565(2)49 of January 31, 1949, informed the Yugoslav Embassy in Warsaw that the above affair was being arranged. It is obvious that the compliance with the Yugoslav Embassy's request met with difficulties in view of the generally known devastation caused in Warsaw by the Hitlerite occupant.

In the light of these facts as well as against the background of the campaign which the Yugoslav press has conducted for some time against the Polish Information Bureau, it becomes clear that the Yugoslav Government took the opening of the Yugoslav Information Exhibition only as a pretence for the intended liquidation of the Polish Information Bureau.

Following consistently this line the Yugoslav Authorities proceeded, on March 15, to close the Polish Information Bureau in a manner which was exactly like a raid. On that day, before the opening of the premises, patrols of policemen were posted in the street, and a number of individuals broke into the Information Bureau, who announced in an evasive manner to the charwoman, who

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was on the premises, that they were representatives of the Ministry of Internal Trade and Food, and, after having demolished the equipment of the show, closed and sealed the premises.

In view of the above said the Embassy states that the inimical ultimate character of the Yugoslav Government's decision in regard of the closing of the Polish Information Bureau and the rough methods used in this closing, are one more evidence of the inimical attitude of the Yugoslav Government towards People's Democratic Poland.

Such being the state of things, the Polish Embassy declares that the responsibility for this inimical towards Poland and undoubtedly inconsistent with the opinion of the Yugoslav nations act of closing the Polish Information Bureau devolves completely and exclusively upon the Yugoslav Government, in view of which the Polish Government will draw from these facts proper conclusions.

The Yugoslav Ministry of Foreign Affairs answered the Polish Note by a short note which points out to the alleged misrepresentation of the facts in the Polish note and its insulting tone.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

BOLESŁAW RUMINSKI APPOINTED MINISTER  
OF AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD INDUSTRY

On the motion of the President of the Council of Ministers the President of Poland appointed Mr. Bolesław Ruminski until now, Undersecretary of State at the Ministry of Industry and Trade, Minister of Agricultural and Food Industry.

All problems connected with the following industries are within the scope of the new Minister's activity: sugar, fermentation, fat, confection, substitutes of coffee and other food-stuffs, potato, alcohol and tobacco.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

FOUR YEARS OF POLAND'S ACTIVITIES  
CONNECTED WITH THE SEA

On March 18, 1945, the detachments of the Polish Army, fighting together with the Soviet Forces, conquered Kołobrzeg and reached the Baltic.

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*thousand*  
The ports. Twenty-five ships have called at the Polish ports, 40 million tons of goods have been transloaded.

The Shipyards. Three powerful shipyard centres have been set in operation in Szczecin, Gdynia and Gdańsk. Production of high-sea-going vessels has been started.

High-sea shipping. Twelve regular lines have been set in operation; the tonnage of the Polish Navy has been increased by 70%; 3,500,000 tons of goods and 70,000 passengers have been carried.

Coastal Shipping. A regular service has been started in the Gdańsk Bay and in the Szczecin Bay, and 378,000 passengers have been carried.

Sea-Fishing. A fishing fleet of trawlers, cutters and fishing boats has been created; 120,000 tons of fish were caught valued at 4.7 milliard zł.

Source: PAP

# MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

## WARSAW

# BULLETIN

## OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 61

March 18, 1949

### GROWTH OF NATIONAL REVENUE IN POLAND

On March 16, at the session of the Economic Plan Commission of the Sejm parts of the Economic Plan for 1949 concerning the national revenue, investments and financial plan were discussed.

In 1949, the percentage of the national revenue, assigned for investment and the increase of reserves, will exceed 26%.

The growth of sums invested by the State in the course of the Three-Year Plan appears as follows: in 1947 - 115 milliards zł., in 1949 - 313 milliards zł. If we add to the above sums those invested outside the Plan, in 1949, Poland will invest 2.5 more per capita than before the World War II with a simultaneous increase in the standard of living of the working masses.

Of the total sum of investments in 1949, 40.3% will be allotted to industry, mining and handicrafts 12.6% - to agriculture, forestry and fisheries; 21.8% - to liaison and communication, 21.8% - to the turnover of goods - 4.7%; for special services - 8%; for house building - 8.4 for installations of public administration - 2.4%; for public convenience installations - 1.8%.

By January 1, 1949, indebtedness in agriculture came to over 100 milliards zł. Under these conditions the Government's policy, tending to the development of industry and thus checking the growth of over-population in rural districts and its gradual liquidation, to the development of industry and electrification of the country, to the equipment of rural areas with modern means of production, to the gradual socialization of the farming economy and to raising the standard of general and vocational education in the villages is a just policy, although it is not calculated for quick and spectacular efforts.

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In the distribution of the national revenue, in 1949, 65.9% will be assigned to the socialized economy, 34.1% - to the small-production and capitalistic economies, while, even in 1947, 56.1% fell to the socialized economy and 43.9% - to the small goods and capitalistic economies.

The financial plan for 1949, on the income side, is composed of the following items: 1) means accumulated in the budget yield about 67% (taxes, payments by enterprises, included in the budget, payments by nationalized enterprises, income derived from public administration, sales of post-German property etc). 2). means accumulated outside the budget come to about 17% (long-term bank deposits, Housing Economy Fund, sums deposited with the PKO, paying off of credits, gold) and 3) means accumulated by the National Bank of Poland - 16%.

The expenditure side of the financial plan in 1948 consisted of the following items: 1) budget expenses coming to about 57% (expenses connected with administration, interest and instalments of debts, payment of debts, grants of circulating capital to nationalized industries, bank notes, other expenses) 2) expenditure on investments - to about 27 %, 3) expenses on the financing of the turnover and production - to about 16%. The whole financial plan for 1949 is estimated at 800 milliards zł.

Source: PAP

MEETING OF PROTEST AGAINST THE BREACH OF THE  
REPATRIATION AGREEMENT BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT

A meeting was held in Wrocław by the workers of the largest Wrocław factories to protest against the breaking of the repatriation agreement by the French Government and the holding up of two transports of Polish workers returning home.

In the resolution passed at the meeting the Wrocław workers demand that a repatriation agreement be immediately concluded enabling 700 re-emigrants, whose return was hindered, to return home and that all the pettyfogging with regard to the Polish workers in France be stopped. The resolution was sent to the French -Ambassador in Warsaw and to Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations.

Source: PAP

DIPLOMATIC CHRONICLE

Mr. Z. Modzelewski, Minister of Foreign Affairs, received on March 17, Mr. Waldemar John Gallman, the USA Ambassador to Warsaw.

oOo

Marshal Michal Żymierski received, on March 17, Mr. Gaston Jaccard, Swiss Envoy to Warsaw.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
WARSAW

BULLETIN  
OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No.60

March 17, 1949

LETTER OF AMERICAN WOMEN  
TO POLISH WOMEN

The American Women Association sent a letter to the Executive of the Women League in Poland, in which it voices its undaunted will to fight for Peace.

The letter reads:

"On March 8, the Congress of American Women joins you and the remaining powerful 81-million army of women of the World Democratic Women Federation in the fight for peace. We are proud that International Women Day was initiated in the USA, and, to-day, we appeal to the women of America to take part in it again.

We demand that the immense sums of money, spent by our Government on preparations for another World War, be used on raising the standard of public health, the standard of education of our children and the general standard of living of the population.

The 33 - person delegation of American women brought home from the Second Congress of the WDF much rich experience. Availing ourselves of this experience we shall work with still greater optimism, and mobilize the women of America for weighty tasks. In accordance with the decision of the Congress we shall celebrate March 8 under the slogan of peace.

We deeply feel our responsibility not only to the women of America but also to those of China and Greece, who are at war, and to the oppressed colonial countries, to Spain and to all those who have lived through World War II.

We shall organize meetings throughout the country and we shall avail ourselves of every opportunity to popularize the struggle for peace through the press and Radio.

We are tending to bring about a ban on the use of the atomic bomb.

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The women of America have magnificent traditions of battle for the rights of women. To day, in the spirit of those traditions, we shall fight for the most sacred of all rights - the right to live."

Source: PAP

SENATES OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER  
LEARNING ON THE PEACE CONGRESS

The Senates of the institutions of higher learning in Poland responded to the appeal by the International Committee of Intellectuals' Unity regarding the Congress for the defence of Peace.

The Senate of the Jagiellon University, at the extraordinary session held on March 13, unanimously passed the resolution to join in the initiative of the International Committee of Intellectuals' Unity.

Also the senate of the Polytechnic Institute of Warsaw, at an extraordinary session held on March 15, in the name of the staffs of scientific institutions joined in the appeal of the International Committee of Intellectuals' Unity.

The Executive of the Polish Academic Youth Association addressed to the International Committee of Intellectuals' Unity a message which voices the conviction that the union of all progressive forces which will find their expression in the International Congress of Peace, will frustrate the plans of warmongers and ensure an enduring Peace throughout the world.

Source: PAP

ABOLITION OF THE NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND

On March 16, a session of the Military Commission of the Sejm was held, in the course of which the Government's bill on the abolition of the National Defence Fund was passed.

The National Defence Fund, created by the April 9, 1936 Decree of the Polish President was destined to reinforce the means for the defence of the State.

As all expenses connected with the defence of the State are financed from the budgetary and investment grants, there is no need at present to retain a special National Defence Fund, in

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particular as the administration of such a fund would involve the organization of a special apparatus which would cause unnecessary expenses for the Treasury. The Bill has as its aim the liquidation of the National Defence Fund and its handing over to the revenue of the Ministry of Finance.

Source: PAP

#### DIPLOMATIC CHRONICLE

Mr. Z. Modzolewski, Minister of Foreign Affairs, received, on March 16, Mr. V. Lebedev, the USSR Ambassador to Warsaw.

Source: PAP

#### SENTENCES ON TWO HITLERITES

The District Court in Poznań announced the sentences in the trial of Rolf Hooppner and Herbert Strickner who, during the occupation, were German officials in Poznań.

Rolf Hooppner was sentenced to imprisonment for life, and Herbert Strickner to death.

In the argumentation of the sentences it was stated that the two hitlerites trespassed on the rights accorded by International Law to occupational authorities, by playing an active part in the individual and collective arrests of persons belonging to the civilian population, in torturing and persecution of the Polish and Jewish citizens.

Moreover, defendant Strickner contributed to the imprisonment of Adolf Bniński, the Poznań voievod, who was eventually murdered in Poznań.

Source: PAP

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
WARSAW

BULLETIN  
OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 59

March 16, 1949

NOTE ON SAFETY OF WORK WITH REGARD  
TO POLISH MINERS IN FRANCE

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs addressed the following Note to the French Embassy:

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs sends its compliments to the French Embassy and begs to communicate the following:

News of an alarming increase in the number of mishaps in French mines, whose victims, unfortunately, are only too often Polish citizens, attracted particular attention on the part of the Polish Government.

In two departments only: Nord and Pas-de-Calais, in the period between 1.7.1948 and 25.1.1949, about 220 mishaps occurred, whose victims were Polish citizens. These accidents resulted in death or heavy disability.

The Ministry can cite, as an example, several names of Polish miners who met their deaths in French mines on the two above mentioned departments' territory.

1. Antoni MIKOŁAJCZYK, Jan KWIECIEN (Groupe Valenciennes).
2. Michał WIERCIOK, Rajmund LIPOWICZ (Groupe Aniche)
3. Ignacy KSIAŻKIEWICZ (Groupe Escarpelles)
4. Jan OBAROWSKI (Groupe Ostricourt)
5. Floria SZYMANSKIEWICZ, Helena ŁOBODA (Groupe Courrières)
6. Wacław SOWINSKI (Groupe Lens)
7. Jan PARUCH (Groupe Bruay)
8. Stefan WOJCIESZEK (Groupe Billy-Grenay)
9. Ludwik RYBARCZYK (Groupe Neoux-les-Mines)
10. Leon DOMINICZAK, Franciszek MORGIEL (Groupe Liévin)
11. Józef BARAN (Puits Auchel).

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At the same time, the Ministry can cite the names of Polish miners who were victims of mishaps in the same region in the course of one month only.

1. Józef BARAN, killed while at work in the Auchel mine. Father of two children.
2. Marian WASIAK, father of 4 children.
3. JANCOWSKI, killed in the Frais-Marais mine near Donai.
4. Ignacy PAREK, killed in Marles-les Mines, father of two children.

As far as the eastern region of France is concerned, the Ministry can cite the following mishaps:

1. Jan KALUŻNY, killed in an accident in May 1948 in the Anna mine, in Wittenheim.
2. Alfred SZYMELD, killed at work in the "Simon" mine in Stiring Wendel in January 1949. During World War II he fought in the Polish Army in France.
3. Józef KOZAK, aged 52, resident in Bollwiller, on May 19, 1948, met with an accident which resulted in the fracture of the spine.
4. Andrzej TUCHAN, aged 49, resident in Bollwiller, as a result of an accident which took place on January 1, 1949, suffered severe injury to the head. Father of 3 children.
5. Paweł KASPRZYK, injured in the Annaing mine.
6. BUDYNIARSKI, killed in the Ledoux-Vieux-Condé mine.
7. Franciszek FINKA, injured in the Onnaing mine.

The Polish miners arrived in France under the Emigration-Immigration Convention concluded in September, 1919, which provides for protection over Polish workers.

It appears, however, from the above cited accidents that no protection is extended to these miners, and safety of work which is obligatory for every State with relation to the worker is not ensured for those miners.

This state of things is aggravated by the fact that the French Government, by breaking the Convention of September 3, 1919, at the same time, make it impossible for those miners to return to Poland.

The Ministry requests the Embassy to inform it on the means which the French Government will take in order to ensure adequate safety for the Polish miners in France.

Source: PAP

DECLARATION OF THE RECTOR OF WARSAW  
POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE ON THE PARIS  
CONGRESS

Prof. E. Warchałowski, Rector of the Warsaw Polytechnic Institute sent to the Polish Press Agency the following declaration:

The Wroclaw International Congress of Intellectuals was, without exception or discussion, unanimous as to the most important issue, and it irrevocably condemned the war as a means of solving difficulties of co-operation arising among nations. Possessed by the lust of power over nations, small groups of capitalists and their closest servants, see in war an excellent direct business - growing rich by manufacturing instruments of murder and extermination, and an indirect one, in the shape of the eventual extension of the range of their power and domination over the ever greater numbers of nations.

Mankind has already paid for this folly with many millions of human lives, with the tremendous loss of the effort of the whole humanity and the misery of many millions of hard working people.

But after every war the consciousness of the essential causes and effects of war has grown deeper.

That is why every freedom-loving man, desiring justice and tending to improve himself, fights stubbornly and everywhere for peace, because he knows that Peace means progress, the raising of the standard of living, attainments in the field of intellectual development, and the fulness of life for everyone.

The real sense of the coming Paris Congress is the battle for such ideals and therefore it is close to the hearts of millions of working people.

## MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WARSAW

## BULLETIN

OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 58

March, 15, 1949

ASSUMPTIONS OF THE AGRICULTURAL  
PLAN FOR 1949

The plan of agricultural production, for 1949, has been worked out on the basis of more precise coefficients than in the preceding years.

While in the plans for the two first years of economic reconstruction imports were absolutely necessary to supplement home production, our own production in 1949 should satisfy, to a considerable extent, the needs of the population in the food line.

This forecast is based on the comparison of several basic elements of the Plan with the attainments in 1947. The first of them is the increase in the cultivated area from 12.9 to 14.8 million ha, the decrease in the area of fallows from 1,070,000 to 700,000 ha, and, particularly, the decrease in the area left outside the crop rotation from 2,498,000 to 970,000 ha.

Also another element of the Plan, i.e. the way in which the crop producing area is to be husbanded, shows that our forecast concerning the satisfaction of our food needs will come true. This is best illustrated by the parts played by particular groups of plants expressed in the percentage of crops.

Total area of crops in thousands of ha

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1949</u>
cereals and sugar beet	53.9 %	53.2 %
potatoes	17.8 %	16.9 %
fodder plants	22.5 %	23.4 %
industrial plants	1.2 %	1.6 %
other crops and plants uses as fertilizer	<u>4.6 %</u>	<u>4.9 %</u>
	12,911	14,800 ha

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The above table shows clearly that we begin to increase the area of fodder crops and thus raise the production of animal protein. As against 1947, the area of industrial plants is also to be increased. The remaining crops are to maintain the fertility of the soil.

The harvest is the result of the increased area of the percentage system of crops and the size of the yield. Here also, in order to define to what extent agriculture is to fulfil, in 1949, its basic tasks, we should compare the tonnage of individual groups of crops with their total tonnage. The ratio of the tonnage of crops appears as follows:

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1949</u>
cereals and sugar beet	17.6 %	10.2 %
vegetables and fruit	4.2 %	4.2 %
potatoes	54.7 %	46.4 %
oil and fibrous plants, tobacco	0.2 %	0.3 %
fodder	23.3 %	28.9 %
<hr/>		
Total tonnage in thousands of tons	56,303	64,182

The tendency to increase the amount of fodder and thus produce more animal protein is still more clearly shown here. The contemplated production of these commodities, in absolute figures, in comparison with 1947, looks as follows:

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1949</u>
beef in thousands of tons	90.0	120.7
pork in thousands of tons	372.2	488.5
milk in millions of litres	4,000	5,100
eggs in millions	2,200	2,900
apart from the above, wool in tons	1,500	2,080

While the production of cereals, potatoes and sugar, in 1949, will nearly reach self-sufficiency, as far as consumption is concerned, the production of proteinous foodstuffs will not attain this aim as yet.

Source: Rzeczpospolita



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MANIFESTATION OF POLISH-HUNGARIAN  
FRIENDSHIP

On March 14, the eve of the Hungarian National Holiday, a solemn celebration was held in Warsaw, attended by Ministers: Modzelewski, Rapacki and Dybowski. The Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, Mr. V. Lebedev, the USSR Ambassador, was also present.

Minister Rapacki delivered a speech, suited to the occasion, in which he presented the successes of the Hungarian People's Republic in the post-war reconstruction and the development of industry. The speaker stated that the Polish Nation welcomed these successes with the greatest joy.

"Every attainment of the Hungarian Nation is also our success, as it increases the forces of Peace. The development of our industries has as its aim to ensure welfare to the wide masses, not to make our neighbours dependent on us. In this kind of co-operation every thousand tons of goods, produced by us, is an equal success for the two countries, it is a gauge of progress.

Source: Życie Warszawy

TURNOVER IN THE GDYNIA-GDANSK PORTS  
IN FEBRUARY 1949

The turnover of goods in the Gdynia-Gdańsk ports, in February 1949, considerably exceeded the Plan, above all in the transloading of bulk goods. Quite 825,000 tons of coal were transloaded which is 131% of the Plan, 19,000 tons of timber (317%) and 34,000 tons of fertilizer (170%).

Source: PAP

DIPLOMATIC CHRONICLE

Foreign Minister Z. Modzelewski received, on March 14, Mr. Trajano Modairos de Paco, Brazilian Envoy to Warsaw.

Source: PAP

# MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WARSAW

## BULLETIN

### OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

Np.57

March 14, 1949

#### PARTICIPATION OF POLISH ORGANIZATIONS TO THE WORLD CONGRESS FOR THE DEFENCE OF PEACE.

In connection with the approaching World Congress for the Defence of Peace, the Association of Polish Writers accepted a resolution applying for the participation of Polish writers in the Congress.

"To-day we consider active battling for the preservation of Peace - runs the resolution - to be one of the main tasks of all people whose social function is to rouse the consciousness and vigilant penetration and to show to Society the essence of contemporary evil, the essence of the relentless conflict between the desires and tendencies of the nations and the brutal selfishness of capitalistic parasites which does not shrink from any crime.

Being fully conscious of the common responsibility resting with all the creators and workers of culture for the stand of communities in the battle against the forces of evil and crime, the Central Executive of the Polish Writers' Union applies for participation of all Polish writers in the World Congress of the Defence of Peace in Paris and declares its readiness to cooperate in the realization of its tasks and aims.

The Central Executive of the Union of Former War-prisoners of Hitlerite Prisons and Concentration Camps passed a resolution expressing solidarity with all peace-loving nations and the intention to join in the initiative of calling a World Congress for the Defence of Peace.

Mr. Zygmunt Modzelewski, Minister of Foreign Affairs,  
Warsaw.

Please, accept, Mr. Minister, my thanks for your cordial  
congratulation and wishes on the occasion of my being called  
to the new office.

(-) A. Vishinski "

Source: PAP

#### PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF COAL IN POLAND

The extraction of coal in Poland reached, in 1948, its  
pre-war level (70.2 million tons) which makes up about 13.5%  
of European production, planned for 1948, as against 12.3% in  
1938 for the same territory.

The export of pit coal and coke from Poland, in 1948,  
reached about 26 million tons as compared to 19.3 million in  
1947 and 13.8 million tons exported jointly from Poland and the  
former German Silesia in 1938.

The contribution of the lands composing the territory of  
the present Polish State in the total European import of pit  
coal and coke, in 1938, came to about 16%, on the other hand,  
in 1947, the export from Poland participated 28% in the de-  
liveries of coal to European countries. In 1947, 32.8% of the  
total Polish extraction of coal was extracted from the Regained  
Territories coalmines (plan for 1948 - 39.6%) and 38.1% of the  
total Polish coal export was exported from them.

Next to pit coal, Poland has considerable deposits of  
brown coal, whose extraction reached 4,774,000 tons in 1947. In  
1947, 4,166,000 tons of coke were produced by 17 coke plants.

Polish coal is very hard and has a very high calorific  
value. The fact that the deposits of coal are lying at a small  
depth and the relative easiness of exploitation make the sums  
invested in the increase of extraction smaller than in other  
European coal basins. At the same time, in order to make good  
the losses caused by the occupant's policy, these investments  
are increasing every year. Despite this, as appears from the  
equipment planned for 1948-1951 the consumption of props per ton  
of coal is the lowest on the European Continent, coming only to

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22.5 dm<sup>3</sup> (the Ruhr - 34.0 dm<sup>3</sup>, France 54.0 dm<sup>3</sup>). Likewise the consumption of steel in mining equipment necessary for the realization of the production plans, for 1948-1951, is lowest in the Polish coal industry and comes only to 2.27 kg per ton. (the Ruhr 4.28kg; France 11.51 kg). The investments in the Polish coal industry have been computed at 0.6 dollar per ton of extracted coal, while in west-European countries, they are computed at 1.6 up to 2 dollars per ton.

The above examples show clearly that the investments in the Polish coal industry are very profitable.

The fact that the devastating policy of the occupant extracted about 500 million tons of coal from thick and convenient for reconstruction strata makes it absolutely necessary to rebuild the thinner and deep-lying deposits whose exploitation calls for better equipment with machinery and costly extension of shafts.

Another important investment problem in the Polish coal industry is the improvement of the value of the extracted coal. In connection with this, and as a result of the constantly increasing extraction, it becomes necessary to build a greater number of modern manipulating plants such as sorting and rinsing plants and the replacing of obsolete equipment in the mines and above ground by modern machinery making it possible to increase the productiveness of work.

In connection with the needs of the mining industry a new branch of industry arose in Poland which, in the near future, will entirely cover the demand for less complicated tools and mining machines.

The productiveness of the Polish miner has been always one of the greatest in Europe (in 1937, 1,718 kg per man -day). At present the Polish miner still occupies a leading position extracting in July 1948, on the average 1,349 kg of coal. Our miners' lower productivity in comparison with the pre-war times may be accounted for the conditions which Poland found after the period of the occupant's management and the necessity of undertaking activities not directly connected with current extraction and also by the fact that the miners have grown old. On the average the age of a manual worker increased from 29.4 in 1931 to 38.2 years in 1947.

One of the most important problems in the coal industry is to add some young elements to the present manpower. In order to ensure for the new manpower adequate living conditions, the coal industry is building many permanent and provisional houses.

Unlike the defective pre-war structure of the market, consisting in the limited absorbing capacity of the local market, the post-war supply of local needs has been considerably extended as a result of the incorporation of the Regained Territories and the evolution of the Polish economic structure resulting from the policy of intense industrialization of the country, as well as the structural assumptions which bring to the fore the problem of supplying the needs of the local consumer. The consumption of coal per capita has increased from 736 in 1936, to 1,774 kg in 1948. Of the total amount of 39,200,000 tons of coal assigned in 1948, for local consumption, 6,500,000 were consumed by the coal industry -and 15,600,000 tons by other industries, 6,800,000 by transportation and 10,300,000 tons as fuel.

Apart from the above mentioned amounts, the coke plants will handle 5,754,000 tons of coal.

Despite the increased capacity of the home market and the exceptional importance of coal as a power producing raw material, constituting 95% of power sources in Poland, the export of coal occupies a leading place in the Polish economic policy. The value of coal exported abroad makes up 50% of our whole export.

The post-war changes in the political and economic situation in Europe influence the shaping of foreign markets for Polish coal. In the first half of the inter-war period, Central Europe was the main market for Polish coal. Since 1930, Polish coal, expelled from its natural market in Central Europe by the political and economic expansion of hitlerite Germany, gained the northern market partly lost by G.Britain and was forced to look for less profitable markets in Western Europe and more distant countries.

As a result of World War II the eastern market became opened to Polish coal to a more substantial extent than before the war and, at the same time, the Central and South-east European markets were regained by Polish coal. The change in the direction of the export resulted in the fact that while, before the War, 83% of the coal export was carried on by sea, the post-war land and sea transports are about the same.

At the present phase, about  $\frac{1}{3}$  of our coal is exported to the eastern and south-eastern markets,  $\frac{1}{3}$  to the north one, and  $\frac{1}{3}$  to the remaining markets which is confirmed by the chart below:

Export of coal and coke between 1947 and 1948  
according to markets

M a r k e t	1 9 4 7		1 9 4 8	
	Thousands of tons	% of total export	Thousands of tons	% of total export
eastern	8,795	45.6	),500	28.8
south-east.	479	2.5	721	2.8
Centr.-Eur.	2,177	11.3	4,289	16.4
northern	4,858	25.2	8,371	32.1
west-Europ.	2,507	13.0	4,301	16.5
others	9	0.1	200	0.8
bunker coal	443	2.3	670	2.6
	19,268	100.0	26,052	100.0

It is a well known fact that in the first phase of the post-war coal crisis in Europe, when the demand for coal was particularly great and the productive possibilities of the European countries were small, Poland, by restricting the consumption of coal at home, was trying to supply as much as possible coal to European countries. In the present phase of the post-war coal situation in Europe, when the shortage of some kinds of coal is still felt, especially of coke-producing coal, Poland, although she exports immense quantities of blazing coal, many also contribute to the most rational consumption of the kinds of coal which are in demand.

DIPLOMATIC CRONICLE

Foreign Minister Z.Modzelewski received on March 12, Mr.V.Lebedev, USSR Ambassador to Warsaw.

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Foreign Minister Z.Modzelewski received on March 12, Mr.Israel Barzilay, Israeli Envoy to Warsaw.

# MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WARSAW

## BULLETIN

OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 56

March 12, 1949

### REFORM OF THE BANKING SYSTEM IN POLAND

In the afternoon of March 9, a session of the Legislative Diet was held.

Deputy Pszczółkowski reported to the Financial - Budgetary Commission on the Government's decrees of October 25, 1948:

- on the principles and procedure of the liquidation of some banking enterprises,
- on the principles and procedure of the liquidation of some institutions of long-term credit,
- on the banking reform.

Dep. Pszczółkowski underlined in his report that the decrees under consideration had as their aim the creation of a new banking system.

Under the new system, the National Bank of Poland will finance the nationalized industries and trade, the consumer co-operative organizations in the cities and it will have the right to issue notes. The Agrarian Bank will finance agriculture and supervise the financial policy of agriculture. The Communal Bank will finance the associations of local governments and supervise the financial policy of self-governments, as for the Bank of Crafts and Trade, it would finance the crafts, small industries and trade and supervise their financial policy.

The investment department will be financed by the Investment Bank, and the savings department - by the General Savings Bank (PKO).

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All the existing banking institutions will be liquidated. In the discussion which ensued, deputy Jędrychowski stated that, unlike the capitalistic system where the banking system serves only the interests of Capital, the nationalized banks in the People's democracies constitute a means serving to support and supervise the essential disposition centres of national economy and to cooperate in controlling the process of the building of a Socialist system.

The decrees under consideration were unanimously accepted.

Source: "Życie Warszawy"

#### BUDGET OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

On March 10, the Financial-Budgetary and Economic Planning Commission of the Sejm debated the preliminary budget of the Ministry of Finance for 1949.

In 1949, over 20% of the National Revenue will be used on investments, i.e. about 280 milliards of zloties.

The sums from public contributions will total, in 1949, 349.7 milliard zł.

The proceeds of sums invested by the Government will total 61.7 milliards.

Mr. Dąbrowski, Minister of Finance, dealing with the tasks of the Ministry of Finance, stated that the Ministry will devote, in the future, ever more attention to financial planning.

In answer to the question whether the reorganization of the supreme State authorities would entail new expenses, the Minister declared that the formation of new technical ministries would make the control of the problems of industry and trade more efficient and effective which would result in considerable economies in the balance sheet and make the whole procedure quicker and simpler.

The Government does not approach the problem of thrift as an emergency action, but as a permanent system which is to be called into being as early as 1949.



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The Legislative Diet expresses a warm appreciation to the Minister of Finance for his policy of appropriate care for the budgetary equilibrium and his thrifty economy in the whole of the National expenditure.

Source: "Życie Warszawy"

#### NATIONAL INDUSTRY IN FEBRUARY 1949

The oil industry carried out its plan of production for February 1949 by attaining 105% of extraction of crude oil, in the production of crude gasoline - 113%, of petroleum - 177%, of gas oil - 136%. The plan of the processing of crude oil was carried out 115%.

The machine-tool industry carried out its plan 101.4 % in the production of ordinary lathes , 100% in revolving and railway lathes - 100%, in drilling machines - 121.2%, in grinding and planing machines - 100%, and in machine tools for wood working - 130.7%. In addition to all this, adequate amounts of presses, milling machines and other machine tools for metal working were produced.

The total monthly plan was carried out, in the machine tool industry, 106.1%.

The plan of production in the chemical industry was carried out, in February 1949, 103.4%. As far as individual assortments are concerned, the plan was carried out as follows: calcined soda - 103.1%, caustic soda - 109.6%, Glauber's salt - 109.8%, coal electrodes - 114.4%, carbide - 105.7%, cyanamide of lime - 107.8 %, ultramarine - 116%.

The paper industry considerably exceeded its plan for February. In the production of cellulose the plan was carried out 103%, of paper - 106.1% of cardboard - 118.1%. The production of emery paper reached 101.2% of the Plan.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

#### POWER PRODUCTION CARRIED OUT THE PLAN 100.2%

The establishments under the Central Electric Power Board carried out their production plan for February 100.2 %.

The daily output of our power stations in February exceeded the output in February 1948 by 3%.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

# MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WARSAW

## BULLETIN OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 55

March, 11, 1949

### ALLIANCE BETWEEN POLAND AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

#### Declaration of Premier Cyrankiewicz.

On the occasion of the signing of the Pact of Friendship between Poland and Czechoslovakia, Premier Cyrankiewicz made the following declaration to a correspondent of the Czechoslovakian Press Agency:

In the pre-war period there was a deep chasm in the relations between Poland and Czechoslovakia.

German imperialism broke into this chasm, created by a criminal and suicidal policy, and shattered the two States: first Czechoslovakia, next Poland.

However, the bloody teachings of history were not wasted, for in the two countries the People's masses came into power owing to the fact that our nations were liberated from under Hitlerite occupation by the heroic efforts of the Soviet Union, owing to the fact that the People's masses of our two countries found support and assistance in the Soviet Union, in their struggle against the camp of retrogression, in their fight against the interference of the reactionary and imperialistic circles with the affairs of our Nations.

Asserting still more emphatically the popular character of our States' the People's masses of the two countries came closer to each other and their mutual friendship became more cordial.

The two nations were deeply conscious of the need to make this friendship more intense and to establish an ever closer cooperation.

Driving a wedge between our two countries has been since long ago a favourite method of the warmongers. Knocking this trumpcard out of the hands of warmongers is a great victory for the front of Peace, not only in this part of Europe.

Common social assumptions and common aims towards which our Nations are striving reinforce still more our mutual cooperation and open wide vistas for the future.

I am deeply convinced that the coming years of the realization of our Pact will bring us further successes and further extension of our cooperation which will, in turn, reinforce the camp of democracy and peace and, by doing so, contribute to the stabilization of universal peace and the cooperation of all freedom-loving nations.

Source: "Życie Warszawy"

#### ACTION FOR THE DEFENCE OF PEACE

##### Resolution of the Presidium of the Central Commission of the Trade Unions.

On March 10, a session of the Presidium of the Central Commission of the Trade Unions was held in the course of which the attitude of the Polish Trade movement to the World Peace Congress, to be held about April 15, in Paris, was dealt with.

The Presidium unanimously passed a resolution which reads:

The KCZZ gladly welcomes the initiative of the International Committee of Intellectuals Unity in the defence of Peace. In the name of the 3.5 millions of organized workers, office employees and mental workers, the KCZZ applies for access to the World Peace Congress.

Applying for participation in the World Peace Congress, the KCZZ trusts that this Congress will reinforce still more the world camp of peace and democracy, consolidate the forces against which, undoubtedly, the aggressive plans of the dollar potentates will be shattered.

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Poland which was the first victim of the imperialistic aggression of fascist forces and which sustained tremendous losses during the war takes the greatest interest in the stabilization of peace, and of the freedom and independence of nations. People's Poland consistently supports the peace policy of the USSR and all democratic and anti-war forces throughout the world.

The KCZZ calls upon the whole working class and the People's masses of Poland to take an active part in the campaign preparatory for the World Peace Congress".

#### Resolution of the Women's League

At the session of the Presidium of the Executive of the Women's League, held on March 10, a resolution was unanimously accepted to apply for participation in the Congress, and the following message was sent to the Congress Committee.

"The Central Executive of the Women's League, in the name of the million Polish women assembled in this organization which considers it to be its main task to fight for peace and progress joins whole-heartedly in your magnificent initiative. We, Polish women, the women of the country which was the first victim of Hitlerite aggression, are really morally entitled to protest against the criminal, aggressive plans of American millionnaires and their agents, and we are duty bound to stand in the first ranks of those fighting for the stabilization of Peace.

Source: Życie Warszawy

#### POLISH MINERS PROTEST AGAINST HAMPERING REPATRIATION OF POLES

The Prosidium of the Central Executive of the Miners' Union, in the name of 280,000 Polish miners passed a vehement protest against the measures of the French Government making impossible the repatriation of Polish workers.

The protest demands that the workers who, between World War I and World War II, were forced by the endetsia - Sanatia governments - the governments of famine and unemployment - to seek work abroad, be enabled to return home. The protest expresses the conviction that the French working masses will support these just claims of the Poles in France as well as those of the working masses of Poland.

Source: Rzeczpospolita

# MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WARSAW

## BULLETIN

### OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 53

March 9, 1949

#### POLAND'S FOREIGN TRADE

The total value of Poland's foreign trade, in 1948, exceeded 1 milliard dollars. Our exports came to 528,134,000 dollars, our imports - 509,511,000 dollars. Polish exports increased by over 100% as against 1947.

The structure of Poland's foreign trade, as far as goods are concerned, is steadily changing: Poland imports more investment goods and equipment for her industry and agriculture, while the list of her exports is steadily increasing.

In addition to coal we export mainly: farm produce, textiles, iron, steel, pig iron, metal goods, zinc, zinc in sheets, glassware.

Coal continues being our most important export. The value of the exported coal and coke, in 1948, is ten times greater than in 1945.

Although the quantity of the exported coal is steadily increasing, owing to the simultaneous development of other exports the percentage of coal in our general export is decreasing. This is a favourable phenomenon showing the intensification of the export of the products of Poland's light industry.

In 1948, Polish foreign trade included 33 States (with 23 of which Poland has concluded bilateral trade agreements) the most important of them being: the Soviet Union, Sweden, Czechoslovakia and G.Britain.

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The Soviet Union and the People's democracies participated 46% in Poland's trade balance sheet - while the Soviet Union stands to the fore.

It should be underlined that this percentage in Poland's total turnover is steadily increasing, e.g., compared to 1947, it shows an increase of 8%. In 1938, the participation of the USSR and to-day's People's democracies was hardly 7% of Poland's total trade.

On the other hand, one may observe the fact that the trade with the USA is decreasing. The part of the USA in Poland's trade, which in 1947 totalled 10%, now comes only to 3%.

Source: "Życie Warszawy"

#### PEACE BUDGET OF THE MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

On March 8, the Treasury-Budgetary and Economic Plan Commission of the Sejm debated the preliminary budget of the Ministry of National Defence for 1949.

Marshal Żymierski, Minister of National Defence, attended the session.

Deputy Grubecki underlined in his report that, despite the instigations of the Anglo-Saxon imperialists, the army budget in People's Poland keeps constantly at a peace level.

The ratio between the budget of the Ministry of National Defence and the budget of the State was, in 1934/35, 35.6% and, in 1949, it will be 12.2%.

Military training, provided for in 1949, is to be conducted in accordance with perfected programs and methods based on the rich experience of the Soviet Army and that gained by Poland's own Armed Forces.

In military schools 47% of students undergoing training come from working class, 35% are sons of smallholders and artisans and 18% belong to the working intelligentsia.

Sums, assigned for education, are 147% higher than those in 1948.

Marshal Zymierski answered questions by the members of the Commission, emphasizing, at the very outset, that the ratio between the army budget and that of the State shows the pacific policy of the Government.

In 1949, expenditure on the Army will make up 8% of the whole budget, including the investment plan. In the USA, in 1949, every citizen will be taxed 75 dollars a year in connection with the army budget, while in Poland the same taxation comes to 4 dollars 41 cents.

These figures show the pacific character of our budget.

Together with other People's democracies we are standing dauntlessly by the Soviet Union in her battle for peace. Our country responds to the war provocation of the American imperialists by working with greater intensity at the rebuilding of the country. The Polish Army will not disappoint the expectations of the whole Nation, concluded Marshal Zymierski his pronouncements.

The deputies accepted a motion expressing appreciation for the achievements of the Ministry of National Defence.

Source: "Życie Warszawy"

MR. TADEUSZ GEDE APPOINTED  
MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE

The President of Poland has appointed Mr. Tadeusz Gede, up to the present time Director of the Credit Department at the Ministry of Industry and Trade, Minister of Foreign Trade.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

COMMERCIAL DELEGATION OF  
ISRAEL IN WARSAW

On March 7, a commercial delegation of Israel arrived in Warsaw to carry on negotiations having as their aim the conclusion of an economic agreement with Poland.

Dr. Neron Gershon, Director of the Economic Department at the Israeli Foreign Office, is chairman of the Israeli delegation.

The Polish delegation will be presided over by Mr. Antoni Roman, the treaty expert.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

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MINISTER SWIATKOWSKI  
IN PRAGUE

Mr. Henryk Swiatkowski, Minister of Justice, left for Prague on March 8.

The object of his visit is to take part in the debates of the mixed, civil Polish-Czechoslovakian Legal Commission, working out the analogous ideological principles for the Polish and Czechoslovakian family and marriage legislation, as well as the exchange of ratification documents of the Polish-Czechoslovakian Convention on legal assistance.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

DIPLOMATIC CHRONICLE

Mr. Zygmunt Modzelewski, Minister of Foreign Affairs, received on March 8, Mr. Lamberto H. Obregon-Serrano, Mexican Chargé d' Affaires in Warsaw.

Source: "Trybuna Ludu"



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
WARSAW

BULLETIN  
OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 52

March 8, 1949

POLISH-CZECHOSLOVAKIAN FRIENDSHIP WEEK

Polish-Czechoslovakian Friendship Week was inaugurated, on March 7, in Warsaw, by the solemn opening of the Exhibition of Czechoslovakian Folk Art at the National Museum and the opening of the Exhibition of the Czechoslovakian Book on the premises of the publishing firm "Książka & Wiedza". (Book and Knowledge).

Those attending the opening of the Czechoslovakian Folk Art Exhibition were: Mr. Niocko, member of the State Council, Ministers: Dybowski, Swiatkowski, Szymanowski and other members of the Government, representatives of the Diplomatic Corps with their dean, the USSR Ambassador V. Lebedev and Dr. Piszek, Czechoslovakian Ambassador, at the head, representatives of the Czechoslovakian Ministry of Information, members of the Presidium of the Polish-Czechoslovakian Friendship Society and numerous representatives of social organizations and the cultural and artistic spheres of Warsaw.

Before the opening of the Exhibition Dr. Fr. Piszek, Czechoslovakian Ambassador, delivered a speech. The present Exhibition - said the Ambassador - is a living testimony of the fact that we are reinforcing Polish-Czechoslovakian friendship on the foundation of mutual interests of the Polish and Czechoslovakian nations.

Czechoslovakia, which like Poland lays the foundations for the building of Socialism, opens wide possibilities for the development of folk art. In socialized society this act becomes an indivisible part of all cultural attainments whose creator and, at the same time, consumer is the working class.

Mr. J. Grosiński, Vice-minister of Culture and Art, said among other things in his speech:

- The opening of the Czechoslovakian Folk Art Exhibition at the National Museum in Warsaw begins a long list of ventures and celebrations announced in the whole country, in the framework of Polish-Czechoslovakian Friendship Week.

In the course of this week, which is also very solemnly celebrated in Czechoslovakia, the consciousness of the absolute need to stabilize good neighbourly relations and develop mutual cooperation in the political, economic and cultural fields will become deeper in the wide masses of the two nations.

In view of the recent developments in the international arena and mutual efforts to preserve peace, the Polish-Czechoslovakian rapprochement becomes particularly eloquent. Every Pole, Czech or Slovak understands this very well indeed.

Source: "Trybuna Ludu"

POLISH WOMEN STAND BY THE  
FORCES OF PROGRESS AND PEACE

On March 7, a solemn celebration was held at the Warsaw Polytechnic Institute dedicated to International Woman Day. The celebration was attended by representatives of the government, political parties, Trade Unions, social organizations, youth organizations, numerous women, representatives of the Diplomatic Corps and delegations of Czechoslovakian women.

Vice-minister Eugenia Pragierowa, vice-chairman of the World Federation of Women and Vice-chairman of the League of Women, said in her speech:

"It is not by mere chance that the first Socialist State in the World, the Soviet Union, was, at the same time, the first State in which women obtained unlimited possibilities of development". Next, Mrs. Eugenia Pragierowa dealt with the Status of women in People's Poland, stating that the people by over-

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throwing the rule of capitalists and landowners, at the same time, abolished all legal limitations of Women.

The speaker underlined, next, the great contribution of women to the rebuilding and development of the country, to the stabilization of the independence and strength of the State.

In turn, representatives of delegations from the provinces reported on the fulfilment and exceeding of commitments taken up by all the women throughout Poland to celebrate the 8th March <sup>of</sup>.

During the celebration a resolution was passed under which women decide to increase the ranks of leaders of work and to support the battle for peace fought by all world progressive forces with the Soviet Union at the head.

The women, gathered at the celebration, decided to send a message to the President of Poland, to Prof. Eugenie Cotton, chairman of the World Federation of Women, and to M<sup>me</sup> Nina Popowa Chairman of the Anti-Fascist Committee of Soviet Women.

Source: "Trybuna Ludu"

#### DIPLOMATIC CHRONICLE

Mr. Z. Modzelewski, Minister of Foreign Affairs, received, on March 7, Mr. Waldemar John Gallman the USA Ambassador to Warsaw.

Source: "Trybuna Ludu"

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
WARSAW

BULLETIN  
OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 51

March 7, 1949

POLISH NATION PROTESTS AGAINST  
OBSTRUCTION OF POLISH WORKERS,  
REPATRIATION BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT

Over 3,000 workers of the "Pafawag" (State Railway Car Works) in Wroclaw gathered at a meeting to protest against the obstruction, by reactionary groups in France, of the repatriation of the Poles.

Sienko, one of the working class leaders in the "Pafawag", after having dealt with the immense participation of thousands of Poles in the Resistance Movement in France, censured the breach of the 1919 agreement on the repatriation of the Poles still living abroad. The speaker recalled the indelible ties binding the Polish working class to the workers in France since the days of the Paris Commune, on whose barricades the best sons of the Polish proletariat fought and fell. The Polish workers are all the more outraged at the refusal of the French government to conclude a new repatriation agreement which is actually tending to make impossible the return of the Polish emigrants to their homeland.

"The working class of Poland - stated Sienko, amidst general applause - comes out to defend the Poles in France. There is plenty of room for them in our factories and our mines. We join our French comrades, concluded Sienko, in their heroic struggle against French reaction.

Those gathered passed a resolution which reads:

"On the one hand, it is plain that the return of the Polish emigrants is made impossible, on the other hand, reactionary elements terrorize them and make them second class citizens, deprived of all rights and exposed to the wilfulness of the police.

Under Hitlerite occupation, the Polish emigrants took an active part in the struggle of the French nation against ~~the hitlerite occupant. The Polish miners played an outstanding~~ part in the historical strike of the miners in occupied France, in 1941.

Nearly 60,000 Poles took part in the French Resistance Movement, liberating, in 1944, a number of cities and districts of France. Hundreds of Poles were murdered by the occupant, thousands were deported from France to hitlerite camps and sent to prisons under the Vichy government. Polish society is proud of its sons who, fighting against the Hitlerite aggressor fulfilled their duty both to France and Poland.

When the war came to an end, the Polish emigrants began returning in great masses to their Motherland which they had been compelled to leave at a time, looking for bread and work. After their return to Poland those emigrants became the best intercessors for Polish-French friendship."

The resolution goes on to state that the practices of reactionary groups in France are at variance both with the commitments flowing from the Polish-French Convention of 1919, and the basic moral principles. Such practices are aiming at the disturbing of friendly Polish-French relations and at the spreading of discord among the nations; they also aim against international agreement and peace.

Those present censure the decision stopping at the very last moment the formerly arranged departure of two repatriation trains, which resulted in the fact that 700 Polish repatriees who had completely liquidated their affairs, remained in France without homes or jobs.

Those present demand that such practices be stopped and that no impediments be placed in the way of such repatriees as want to return home.

The resolution was handed in at the French Foreign Office.

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At a meeting of the Central Executive of the Association Warriors for Independence and Democracy against Fascism and Hitlerite Invasion, on March 3, a resolution was accepted protesting against the obstruction, by the French government, of the return home of Polish workers.

This fact, says the resolution, will not impair the feelings of friendship in the hearts of the Polish Nation towards the French people and its struggling and heroic working class.

"The Association of Warriors for Independence and Democracy against Fascism and Hitlerite Invasion is deeply convinced that the members of the brotherly Association of the Resistance Movement in France, the whole working class and the progressive forces of the French nation will join in our protest, supporting our just claims and will not allow the warmongers to reduce the Polish workers in France to the role of social outcasts of international capitalism.

Source: PAP

#### TURNOVER IN SZCZECIN PORT IN FEBRUARY 1949

The joint turnover in the Szczecin Port totalled in February 1949, 328,880 tons, of which coal, bunker coal and coke make up 279,600 tons, other bulk goods - 33,280 tons, general cargo - 14,700 tons.

Source: PAP

#### RELOADING IN GDYNIA-GDANSK PORTS IN FEBRUARY 1949

In February 1949, 1,023,000 tons of goods were reloaded in the Gdynia-Gdansk Ports.

Source: "Życie Warszawy"

Our exports totalled 928,000 tons, which included 820,000 tons of coal, our imports came to 95,000 tons.

Source: Życie Warszawy

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
WARSAW

BULLETIN  
OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 50

March 5, 1949

BUDGET OF THE MINISTRY FOR RECONSTRUCTION  
AT THE TREASURY-BUDGET & ECONOMIC PLAN  
COMMISSION

The Treasury-Budget and Economic Plan Commission debated yesterday the preliminary budget of the Ministry of Reconstruction for 1949. In 1948, 180,000 persons were employed in the building industry, and in 1949 we provide for the employment of 250,000 persons which is connected with the task of the training of new cadres of professional builders.

1) Rebuilding of Rural Districts

Until now, the State has rebuilt 209,000 of peasant farms, while further 200,000 farms have been rebuilt by private enterprise. The Plan for 1949 provides for the building of 13,200 farms, 9,000 of which are in the Regained Territories. The State spent in 1947, on rural building - 24.5 milliards of zł., in 1948 - 18.6 milliards and, in 1949, 13.2 milliards of zł. from national funds and 10 milliards out of local means will be spent on the reconstruction and renovation of the homesteads.

Expenditure connected with investments included in the Budget of the Ministry of Reconstruction comes to 17,492,000,000 zł.

2) Urban Building

Expenditures connected with the investments made by the Board of Workers' Settlements exceed 22 milliards of zł.

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Despite the tremendous devastation we can already set about the building of new homesteads and then think about the building of great new cities.

The colossal stellworks built with the help of the Soviet Union will demand the arising of a new city with 100,000 inhabitants, the additional 320,000 workers who would be employed in the framework of the 6'Year Plan would have to be housed.

Between 1945 and 1948 we rebuilt in the cities 13% of the destroyed houses which means 70,000,000 m<sup>3</sup>. In 1949 we provide for the rebuilding of over 7,000,000 m<sup>3</sup> including 71,000 rooms.

The Board of Workers' Settlements will build in Warsaw, on the obtained grants, 6.6 milliards' worth of workers houses, in Gliwice - 4.4 milliards' worth, in Kielce - 2.7 milliards' worth, in Gdańsk, Szczecin, Łódź and Poznań - 2 milliards' zł.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

#### SENTENCES IN THE "MURAT" TRIAL

On March 4, the Military Tribunal in Łódź passed the sentences in the trial of the "Murat" gang.

Those sentenced to death were:

Jan Małolepszy (Murat) leader of the gang,  
 Father Marian Łosoś, former vicar of the Szyndzielno parish,  
 Father Wacław Ortowski, former vicar of the Konopnica parish,

Father Stefan Faryś has been sentenced to 8 years' imprisonment.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

#### MOTIVATION OF THE SENTENCES

The court convicted the accused Małolepszy of all the offences he had been charged with by the bill of indictment and of which he had pleaded guilty viz:

having created an armed criminal organization tending to overthrow forcibly the People's rule in Poland, instigation of and personal participation in attacks and murders perpetrated on the functionaries of the State and political leaders as well as on persons who were in no wise connected with any social or political movement.



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As a result of those attacks, 55 persons were murdered, and, in 130 cases the property of the State, cooperative organizations and private persons, valued at many millions of zł. was looted. The Court failed to find in Małolepszy's doings any extenuating circumstances.

The Court perceived in the conduct of the two priests Josoś and Ortowski the highest pitch of ill will and cynicism.

The statement made by def. Josoś that he had handed over the order to kill a man belonging to the organization "Service to Poland" to the "Murat" gang as this man was personally unknown to him and thus he thought the whole responsibility devolved on the initiator of the crime, Father Ortowski, has been considered particularly cynical. Def. Ortowski's behaviour was also, in the opinion of the Court, very cynical. After having ordered the murder of Praszczyk (the village school master, commander of the "Service to Poland" organization) he dared to suggest to the widow of the murdered man that she might become his housekeeper mentioning her young age and the possibilities of a second marriage and then he offered a sacrilegious requiem for the soul of the man who had been dastardly murdered on his order.

Moreover the Court recognized it to be an aggravating circumstance that all the priests in the dock, acquainted with the criminal activities of the gang disturbing and molesting the population of the war devastated and rising from the ruins country, carried on the criminal action of instigation to armed opposition against the State authorities, encouraged the people to stay in this criminal organizations, despite the Amnesty Act, using, to this end, their clerical status.

As for the accused Faryś, the Court considered it to be an extenuating circumstance that the defendant showed repentance both during the investigation and the trial.

Source: "Życie Warszawy"

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The Daily "Rzeczpospolita", in the leading article of its issue of March 5, 1949, deals with the sentences passed on the "Murat" gang:

The article reads:

"To many Catholics in Poland, decent Catholics, the course of the "Murat" trial in Łódź must be a deep moral shock. This trial has revealed the abyss of crime and falsehood to which the three priests in the dock had sunk; they were men called upon to be the leaders of others, whose task was to uplift social and individual morals, who should have drawn their neighbours away from <sup>the</sup> wrong path instead of pushing them on to it.

As the trial has shown, Fathers Faryś, Ortowski and Mosos were active and efficient allies of criminals who murdered people with leftist convictions - progressive social and educational workers.

Def. Faryś was able to discuss composedly with a gang of desperadoes their organizational and financial problems, he would bless them and let them kiss the cross when they were starting, in cold blood, on their criminal expeditions.

Father Ortowski refused the holy rites to the families whose young sons and daughters enlisted in the "Service to Poland" and the same Father Ortowski instructed the gang to murder two men whose opinions differed from his own.

These are atrocious deeds and facts, crimes which should be combated with the red hot iron of severe punishment.

The sentences in the Łódź trial are a chastisement of crime and the Nation's self-defence against desperadoes and bandits.

In his last plea the accused Ortowski, who, how late! - realized his abysmal guilt, spoke also about things which are outside the Court room. He declared: "I took example from elder priests, those higher in hierarchy and more experienced, but I never heard a word of encouragement to cooperate with the State and social organization. Now I appeal to all the priests to brand those public crimes from their pulpits and to work honestly for the good of Poland."

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~~These~~ words speak for themselves. The offender is not only Father Ortowski! the moral or rather immoral atmosphere created by reactionary circles of the higher and lower clergy is also partly to blame. This atmosphere breeds crime.

The People's State fights and will continue fighting to the very end against this atmosphere and this crime, not against religion as some wicked or stupid people are trying to make out. The popular Government has proved in the course of 4 years that they respect and protect religion and the freedom of conscience. But they cannot tolerate and shall not tolerate criminal acts done in the shadow of the cassock.

oOo

#### POLISH TIMBER EXPORT

In February, "Paged" (State Timber Agency) in Gdynia exported 4,230 standards of timber to England and 340 standards to Belgium. Via Gdynia 2,000 standards were sent to England and 1,000 to Holland.

In March, "Paged" in Gdańsk will export about 2,000 standards of timber to Holland and 500 cubic metres of plywood and 500 metres of oak frieze. The Gdańsk "Paged" has already carried out the old export agreements, and the remaining surplus - about 1,300 - 1400 standards will be shipped in March to England. Polish pine and oak are in great demand on foreign markets. The new timber export, provided for 1949, will begin in May.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

#### POLISH CARDBOARD FOR HONG-KONG AND SINGAPORE

The State Factory of Cardboard "Marysin" has obtained considerable orders from Hong-Kong and Singapore for a special kind of cardboard.

Last year "Marysin" supplied the same foreign buyers with about 150,000 tons of cardboard.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

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TRANSPORTS OF MEAT FROM HUNGARY  
AND RUMANIA

In the present meat and fat difficulties the deliveries of meat systematically arriving from Hungary and the announced transports from Rumania are of great importance.

By now 56 carloads of good quality beef have arrived from Hungary. This transport has been distributed with special consideration given to the most important workers' centres (Silesia- 32 carloads, Warsaw - 14 carloads and Łódź - 10 carloads). About 350 tons of meat are on their way from Hungary.

Under our trade agreement we shall shortly obtain from Rumania 1,000 tons of meat: pork and beef. The first transports are expected in the second part of March. Moreover, the trade agreement with Rumania provides for the supply of several thousands of sheep fit for the shambles.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

TEA FROM HOLLAND

A shortage of tea has been lately felt on the market. These difficulties will be liquidated by the transport of 50 tons of Dutch tea, in the immediate future. This will begin the import of the 200 tons of tea provided for by the recent Polish-Dutch trade agreement.

The import of tea from Holland will exceed the six-month demand of the market.

Source: Rzeczpospolita

DEBATES OF THE POLISH-  
CZECHOSLOVAKIAN AGRICULTURAL  
COMMISSION

The debates of the Polish-Czechoslovakian Agricultural Commission were held in Prague on March 1 and 2. A number of problems related to agriculture in the two countries were dealt with in detail.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

POLISH LAWYERS IN PRAGUE

A delegation of Polish lawyers has arrived in Prague. They will cooperate with the Czechoslovakian lawyers in the elaboration of new family and matrimony laws especially as far as the stabilization of these laws in the Polish-Czechoslovakian relations is concerned.

# MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WARSAW

## BULLETIN OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 49

March 4, 1949

### POLISH JOURNALISTS PROTEST AGAINST THE PERSECUTION OF DEMOCRATIC JOURNALISTS AND PROGRESSIVE PRESS OF FRANCE

The Executive of the Polish Journalists' Trade Union accepted at their recent session the following resolution:

The Executive of the Polish Journalists' Trade Union received with the greatest indignation the news of the ever increasing wave of persecution with regard to democratic journalists and the democratic press in France. The illegal searching and closing of the editorial offices of workers' and progressive papers, attempts at intimidating the democratic journalists by threats of reprisals are one of the phenomena of reactionary policy aiming at the most vital interests of the French nation. Reaction would like to curb French public opinion by force and violence and to force the French nation to knuckle down to the adventurous plans of its American mandators. The Polish journalists who are watching with real sympathy the battle fought by the French nation and the free French press against these aggressive plans, protest against the attacks on the freedom of speech in France. The Polish journalists have no doubt that in this struggle the French nation and the free democratic French press will be victorious in the end.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

POZNAN FAIR

In 1949 the Poznań Fair will be arranged on the branch plan. The rôle of the trade apparatus, which is the real host of the Fair, will be brought to the fore, all branches of trade will be made conspicuous, particularly the farming-food producing group will be fully demonstrated.

The foreign exhibitors will be more conveniently located than in the past years, and retail trade will not be carried on in the representative stalls as it lowers the prestige of the Fair.

In the Fair park two streets have been laid out along which numerous handsome kiosks will be built, assigned for the exhibitors wishing to carry on, during the Fair, retail trade.

The exhibitors belonging to the farming and food producing group have been encouraged to organize at the Poznań Fair, as it was done during the Wrocław Exhibition, restaurants and testing booths of the produce of the socialized food industry, which will create a socialized refreshment apparatus, catering for the masses visiting the Fair.

In the 1949 International Poznań Fair will participate the USSR and the People's democracies: Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Albania and Rumania. Of other countries the following have applied for participation: G. Britain, Switzerland, Italy, France, Austria, Holland and the Soviet Occupation Zone of Germany. There will be also a UN. information stand and one of the International Fairs' Association.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

ECONOMIES IN INDUSTRIES

The National Metal Industry established in 1949 a new record of thrift, by economizing 3,215,745,000 zł. These economies have been achieved by raising the productivity of work, reduction of overstaffing, correct use of raw materials, utilization of scraps, lesser consumption of fuel, electric power and water judical utilization of machinery, equipment and instrument and also thanks to the ingeniousness and inventions of the workers.

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Thanks to the increased efficiency and rationalization, alone, the metal industry has managed to economize in 1948 118,740,752 zł, 748 of the improvements in efficiency were achieved by 1,124 factory employees. (652 of whom were manual workers).

By way of reward to those who had contributed to rationalize production, 12,913,489 zł were paid out in 1948 in prizes to workers.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

#### COAL INDUSTRY IN FEBRUARY

The Polish coal industry exceeded the plan of production for February 1949 by 4%.

The Chorzów Coal Industry Association is still to the fore as far as output is concerned. The daily extraction of coal per man amounted to 1458 kg which is 38 kg more than in January.

Source: "Życie Warszawy"

#### RELOADING IN SZCZECIN

According to the data for 1948, the most important customers of the Szczecin port are the Swedes. Sweden buys the largest amounts of coal and exports to Poland considerable shipments of iron ore. Nearly 50% of transactions conducted in Szczecin are done with Sweden.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

#### NEW POLISH SHIP

The Norwegian cold-storage ship "California Express", recently bought by the Polish Merchant Marine, has been renamed M/S "Czech". She is equipped with 4 air cooled chambers. Apart from cabins for the crew, she has also 6 cabins for passengers. M/S "Czech" will service one of our regular lines.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

#### CHAUSSEON BUSES FROM FRANCE

Eleven "Chausson" motorbuses, assigned for the City Transportation Establishments have already arrived in Warsaw. This is the first contingent of the 15 buses ordered in France. The remaining four buses are on their way to Poland. We are expecting their arrival in the immediate future.

The new Chausson cars have a smaller number of seats. On one side of the bus are 2-person seats, on the other - single seats. This gives more room for straphangers.

After a general technical overhaul and some minor improvements the buses will appear in the streets.

Source: "Życie Warszawy"

#### SZCZECIN ELEVATOR TO BE REPAIRED

The great grain elevator in the Szczecin port has been, so far, only partly set in operation. Only its northern part is actually used from which rye and oats are exported abroad.

It has been decided to repair the southern part. The repairs will cost about 200,000,000 zł. and will take over a year.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

#### PRAGUE'S DONATION TO WARSAW

The Central National Council of Prague called upon all the local National Councils under it to organize during the Polish-Czechoslovakian Friendship Week a collection of money under the slogan: "Prague and the National Councils of Czechoslovakia to Warsaw". The Prague National Council has contributed to this fund 500,000 Crowns.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

#### YOUTH OF WARSAW APPEALS TO CANADIAN YOUTH FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE WAWEL ARRASES

As a result of the meetings held in connection with the problem of the Wawel arrases, illegally held up by Canada, the youth of Warsaw addressed an open letter to the Youth of Canada in which they appeal for their support of these just claims of the Polish Government.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

#### DIPLOMATIC CHRONICLE

Foreign Minister Z. Modzelewski received, on March 3, Mr. V. Lebedev, the USSR Ambassador to Warsaw.



# MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WARSAW

## BULLETIN OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 48

March 3rd, 1949

### ACHIEVEMENTS AND TASKS OF THE CENTRAL BOARD FOR SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION

The Central Board for Science and Higher Education summed up, at its session held in Warsaw, the attainments of the first year of its existence.

The Central Board has substantially contributed to the development and democratization of higher education. We should mention here, first of all, the introduction of reforms in technical studies which are to make possible the training of cadres necessary for the realization of the 6-Year Plan, the reform of medical studies, works preparatory for the reform of tuition in particular branches of humanities, the reorganization of the Academy of Political Sciences, the regulating of a number of problems connected with admission to institutions of higher learning.

The considerably increasing sums in the State budget assigned for education and the regulation of problems connected with the financing of education, steps taken towards the unification of the scholarship system are, apart from the already initiated reform of the school curricula, achievements to which the activities of the Board have greatly contributed.

The most urgent tasks for the near future are: the organization of education ensuring its vigorous development and the training of new cadres of scientists.

The problems of the organization of education, its planning and the team method of work meet with full understanding among the Polish scientists.

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In the period when the organization of modern education is being planned and worked out we must not relinquish any of the great traditions of Polish learning, anything that may be borrowed from the living institutions, either man or force. On the other hand, we must break with the authorities which are already obsolete and fight retrogressive forces hampering the development of science.

In connection with the new tasks confronting the Central Board in 1949, great efforts must be made to invest the Central Board with the highest scientific authority. The Central Board should become a considerable organ of conceptive work in the domain of the organization of science and higher education.

The problem of amendments to October 28, 1947 Decree on the Organization of Learning and Higher Education will be the most immediate task of the Central Board.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

CENTRAL COMMISSION OF THE TRADE UNIONS  
DEMANDS THAT POLISH EMIGRANTS IN FRANCE  
BE ENABLED TO RETURN HOME  
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On March 2, the Presidium of the Central Commission of Trade Unions passed the following resolution:

"The Central Commission of the Trade Unions, in the name of 3.5 million organized workers most vehemently protests against the attitude of the French government which makes it impossible for the Polish workers to return home.

The refusal by the French Government to sign the repatriation agreement with Poland is a breach of the international agreement on repatriation and emigration of 1919 and infringes the fundamental right of the Polish workers - the right to return home.

The moves of the reactionary government of Quetle and Moch will not impair the friendship which the Polish Nation feels for the French nation and the heroic working class of France.

The Polish trade union movement trusts that the French working masses will support our just claims and will not let the Polish workers be treated like feudal serfs.

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The Central Commission of the Trade Unions demands that a repatriation agreement be immediately concluded and the workers be enabled to return to People's Poland, those whom the endetsia-senatia governments, the governments of famine and unemployment, doomed to seek work outside Poland's frontiers.

The Central Commission of the Trade Unions sends brotherly greetings to all Poles in France and to the French working people."

Source: PAP

#### MANIFESTATION ON BEHALF OF PEACE

A 14-person delegation of trade-unionists of the USSR, Czechoslovakian, Rumanian, Bulgarian, Hungarian and Finnish metal workers has arrived in Wroclaw. These metal workers took part in the second national convention of the metal workers' unions in Chorzów. These delegates met in the District Commission of Trade Unions the trade union leaders of Lower Silesia and got acquainted with the activities and attainments of the Trade Union in this area.

The delegates visited the State railway car works whose workers organized a mass meeting dedicated to the cause of Peace.

Source: PAP

#### CZECHOSLOVAKIAN SCIENTISTS TO ARRIVE IN POLAND

In connection with the Polish-Czechoslovakian Friendship Week, beginning on March 7, four outstanding Czechoslovakian scientists are to arrive in Poland: Dr. J. Tureczek, professor of Law at the Prague University, Dr. J. Janeczek, professor at the High School for Economics in Prague. Mr. W. Powazan, an expert on Slovak literature and Mr. Hondec, a specialist on musical appreciation and the history of music.

The Czechoslovakian guests will give a number of lectures

Source: PAP

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OLSZTYN PROVINCE EXPORTS  
EGGS TO G. BRITAIN

Owing to the fact that the farmers of the Olsztyn province started breeding thoroughbred poultry, the supply of eggs has considerably increased.

The Central Organization of Cooperative Dairies in Olsztyn contemplates, in 1949, the purchase of 18,000,000 eggs from the farmers.

At the end of February, the Cooperative Dairies in Olsztyn sent to Gdynia the first shipment of over 90,000 eggs destined for G. Britain.

The experts who took over the transport at Gdynia, recognized it to be first rate.

The next shipment is being prepared; it will include 400 hampers containing jointly 144,000 eggs.

Source: PAP

POLISH NEWSPRINT FOR ISRAEL

A delegate of Associated Dailies in Israel has arrived in Warsaw where he has concluded an agreement with the Export Bureau of the Central Sales Office of the Paper Industry on the supply of 500 tons of newsprint to Israel.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

S/S "KATOWICE" SUNK ON DUTCH WATERS

During the exceedingly violent storm which raged on the North Sea in the night of March 1, the Polish ship "Katowice" ran aground off the Dutch island of Terselling. The disaster was caused by a dense fog.

The ship was broken in two. The crew numbering 26 men was rescued by a Dutch life-boat.

S/S "Katowice" (2019 B.R.T.) built in 1926 belonged to the Company "Żegluga Polska SA" and was a tramp running short distances. The ship was insured.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
WARSAW

BULLETIN  
OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 47

March 2nd, 1949

PLENARY SESSION OF THE SEYM

On March 1, 1949, a plenary session of the Seym was held in the course of which the bill of the State Audit, the draft of the amended act on social insurance and the ratification act of the Polish-Czechoslovakian legal agreement were submitted for consideration.

The State Audit bill follows the resolutions contained in the February 19, 1947 Act, <sup>by</sup> calling the Supreme Chamber of Audit. The preliminary articles of the Supreme Audit bill recognizes the Supreme Chamber of Audit for a body independent of the Government, directly subordinated to the State Council. The bill concerning the organization of social insurance, apart from other changes, does away with the restrictions of the period in which medical care is available. Until now those insured were entitled to medical care in the course of 26 weeks, and the members of their families, in the course of 13 weeks. The introduction of unrestricted treatment of those insured is a great achievement.

The Seym passed the ratification act of the mutual Polish-Czechoslovakian legal relations in civil and criminal cases, concluded in Warsaw on January 21, 1949. The two countries have traversed the same road towards their liberation and achieved similar social, political and economic transformations which has permitted them to conclude such a wide-range agreement.

Source: "Zgłoszono Warszawy"

PORTS AND TRANSPORTATION IN  
THE ECONOMIC PLAN FOR 1949

The calling of the Mutual Economic Assistance Council of the USSR and the People's democracies is of great importance to Poland as far as our naval policy and economy are concerned.

The Gdynia-Gdańsk ports will become basic ports for all People's democracies which will extend Poland's economic potentialities and relations.

In connection with this the plans for the development of the Polish fleet must take into consideration the new vistas opened at present for our foreign trade. Great stress will be laid on the development of oceanic tonnage which will service Poland's foreign trade and that of People's democracies with China and the countries of South America.

The plan for the development of the fleet provides, at the end of the 6-year plan, for reaching a tonnage of 600,000 tons. In connection with this it will be necessary to extend the shipyards in Gdańsk, while those in Szczecin must be set in operation so that our productive capacity will reach 100,000 tons yearly.

Before the war the Gdynia-Gdańsk<sup>ports</sup> used to reload 16 million tons a year, and in 1948 the Polish ports transloaded 19.3 million tons. This is a great stride forward considering that in all European ports reloading has dropped.

In 1949, reloading in sea ports will increase by 17% as against 1948. The length of the wharves is to be extended and the amount of reloading equipment is to be increased, etc.

R a i l w a y s

We plan to carry on normal gauge railways 15% more goods than in 1948 and 2.4% more passengers.

The rolling stock is more or less 100% turned to better account than before the war which shows good organization and the efforts of the railwaymen.

-3-

As far as the safety of the traffic in 1949 is concerned, we contemplate to increase the number of station block systems by 18% and of railway track block systems by 22%, of the signalling apparatus by 26%.

In 1949, 480 km. of railway line and 77 km. of electric traction and conveying network will be rebuilt or built anew.

#### T r a n s p o r t a t i o n   b y   R o a d

Transportation by road is to become in the near future, next to the normal gango railways, a considerable factor in the transportation of goods.

In 1949, regular lines of transportation by road will be set in operation, they will carry over 4 times as many goods as heretofore.

#### B r i d g e s   a n d   R o a d s

By 1949 about 21,000 metres of road bridges were rebuilt. This year we provide for the rebuilding of 324 km. of improved metalled road, new macadamized roads and for the completing of a number of new bridges.

#### I n l a n d   S h i p p i n g

The State inland shipping will ensure the transport of 1 million tons of goods which will mean an increase of 80%.

The transport capacity of the State inland shipping will be substantially increased by increasing the number of ships.

#### T r a n s p o r t   b y   A i r

The Plan provides for rather considerable achievements in the department of our transport by air; our foreign network will be increased by nearly 4,000 km, our home network - by 300 km, while one more foreign and one home air line will be added to it.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

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TRIAL OF THE "MURAT" SUBVERSIVE GANG

The Regional Military Tribunal in Łódź started investigating the case of Jan Małolepszy, who under the code name of "Murat", had acted as leader of a subversive gang which had for several months molested the population of several districts in the Łódź province.

Together with the bandit there are three priests in the dock: Marian Losoś, Wacław Ortowski and Stefan Faryś who, having kept in close touch with the "Murat" gang incited its members to criminal acts, pointed out the victims to them and blessed the bandits starting on their expeditions.

The "Murat" gang murdered 55 persons. Many educational, social and political workers, numerous functionaries of the Security Service and 15 citizens, who had never had anything to do with any political or social activities, perished at their hands. The same gang perpetrated, in the course of 2 years, over 130 robberies attacking cooperatives and State establishments.

Source: "Życie Warszawy"

RELOADING OF COAL IN FEBRUARY 1949  
PLAN EXCEEDED BY 65,000 Tons

Despite the shortness of February and unfavourable atmospheric conditions (storms and squalls), according to the up to date data, the Polish Baltic ports reloaded 1,175,000 tons of coal as against the planned 1,110,000 tons. On the average 42,000 tons were loaded daily. In comparison with the past period the February transloading exceeded the post-war record established in September, 1948 by 15,000 tons.

Source: PAP

DIPLOMATIC CHRONICLE

Mr. Zygmunt Modzelewski, Minister of Foreign Affairs, received, on March 1, Mr. Bela Szanto, Hungarian Envoy to Warsaw.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
WARSAW

BULLETIN  
OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 46

March 1, 1949

POLISH-HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Polish-Hungarian trade was started after the termination of war by the agreement of October, 1945, according to which Poland exported only coal and coke, and imported oil and oil products, bauxite, medicines, medical instruments, optical instruments, rice straw, wine, and other goods. The value of goods on both sides was small, since both countries were only rebuilding their industry after the war.

The number of items increased considerably on the strength of the second agreement, concluded in the middle of 1946. Poland started to export, beside coal and coke, also caustic and calcinated soda, chemicals, ferromanganese, zinc, etc. The imports included oil, gasoline, natural gas, maize, beans, wine, chemicals, pharmaceutical articles, aluminium, bauxite, etc.

The volume of trade increased correspondingly, to reach in 1946 the amount of U.S. \$ 3,000,000, and in 1947, U.S. \$ 7,000,000. This proves a considerable intensification of commercial relations between the two countries in comparison with the pre-war period, when (in 1938) the total value was less than U.S. \$ 3,000,000. Before the war Poland imported from Hungary chiefly agricultural products, and exported ironware, textiles, and other goods.

The further advantageous development of Polish-Hungarian trade relations is connected with the Polish-Hungarian Convention on Economic Cooperation of May, 1948.

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In conformity with this Convention a Trade Agreement and a Payment Agreement, both of them covering the period till December 31, 1949, were concluded in November, 1948.

The recent Trade Agreement is characterized by a rise of turn-over, amounting to ca U.S. \$ 10,000,000 on each side. The most important items of Polish exports to Hungary are: coal, coke, chemicals, seed, and others, those of imports from Hungary are: rolled goods, oils, pharmaceutical articles, and electrotechnical articles. Besides Poland will receive a considerable quantity of investment goods, the dates of delivery of which party extend beyond the period covered by the Agreement. At the signing of the last Trade Agreement the delegations of the two parties reached an understanding that the negotiations on conclusion of a Polish-Hungarian Five-Year Agreement on Commodity Exchange would start in a short time.

Apart from exchange of commodities Poland and Hungary cooperate, in conformity with the Convention of May, 1948, in various fields of economy. The coordinating body is the Standing Polish-Hungarian Committee, acting through specialized subcommittees. At the session of October, 1948, the Committee approved the resolutions concerning the development of the branches of industry which are to satisfy the needs of the other party, and discussed the problem of exchange of technical experience, etc.

One of the important problems of cooperation of countries based on planned economy is the uniformity of the methods of planning. The subcommittee on planning and statistics had discussed the experience of both countries in the field of planning and adopted a resolution on cooperation in long-term planning as well as on unification of methods of calculating national income. The mixed statistical committee is to unify both the statistical methods to be used and the periods for which the data are to be collected.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

TUGS FROM THE NETHERLANDS

The seven-person team of State River Navigation specialists who are to receive in Amsterdam 22 tugs built there to Polish order placed in conformity with the Polish-Dutch Economic Agreement, has left for the Netherlands.

In a short time 50 Polish mariners will go to Holland to transport the tugs home. The tugs are expected in Poland by the middle of March.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

NEW CIGARETTE PACKERS FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA

In these days Polish cigarette factories will put into operation new machines, viz. cigarette packers imported from Czechoslovakia. Polish factories have as yet received five such machines. Another seven ones are to arrive shortly.

Source: PAP

LIQUID EGGS FOR EXPORT

A new egg refrigeration factory, the third one in this country, is to be put into operation in Radom by the beginning of April. The eggs will be blown out of their shells, pasteurized, canned, and frozen to the temperature of  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  (ca  $-4^{\circ}\text{F}$ ). Poland is the only European country that produces preserved eggs of this type, which can be kept for about two years. The production capacity of the new factory will be four tons (ca 100,000 eggs) daily.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

SENTENCE IN THE "NATIONAL FORCES" TRIAL

On February 28 the District Military Court in Warsaw passed the sentence upon the members of the "National Forces" gang, which in 1948 was active in Warsaw Province, as well as on two priests, Father Fertak and Father Kubiński, who collaborated with that gang.

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Czesław Gałązka, Edward Markosik, and Józef Łukasiewicz, sentenced to death;

Father Kazimierz Fertak, sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment, loss of public and honorary rights for the period of five years, and confiscation of property;

Czesław Grzywacz, sentenced to 13 years' imprisonment, loss of public and honorary rights for the period of five years, and confiscation of property;

Jan-Artur Kochański, sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment, loss of public and honorary rights for the period of five years, and confiscation of property;

Father Wiktor Lubiński, sentenced to four years' imprisonment, loss of public and honorary rights for the period of two years, and confiscation of property.

The motivation of the sentence emphasizes that the accused Gałązka, Markosik, and Łukasiewicz proved an extraordinary intensity of ill will in their criminal activity. They committed numerous crimes acting with premeditation.

The accused Father Fertak, violating the basic principles of ethics and abusing his priestly status, gave moral support to a diversionist gang, availing himself for criminal purposes of the confidence he enjoyed among certain hesitant and still not completely depraved younger members of the gang. Father Fertak's teachings confirmed the members of the gang in their criminal activity. Fertak's behaviour did enormous harm both to the Catholic clergy and to all the Catholics whose attitude to the new democratic regime in Poland is positive.

The accused Father Lubiński abused his priestly status and received from the leader of the gang a sum of money of which he knew that it was derived from robbery.

In case of the accused Grzywacz and Kochański the attenuating circumstances were: the young age of the accused, the fatal influence of Father Fertak, and the fact that they committed no murders.

Source: "Życie Warszawy"

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
WARSAW

BULLETIN  
OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 45

February 28, 1949

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN 1949

On February 25, the Economic Plan Committee of the Diet discussed the National Economic Plan for industry in 1949.

The planned value of output of the State-owned industry is to amount in 1949 to zł. 12,958,000,000 (according to the 1937 price level), showing an increase by 26 per cent, in comparison with 1948.

New enterprises to be put into operation in 1949 include power plants, cokeries, chemical factories, superphosphate factory, Marten ovens in foundries, ball-bearing factory, truck factory (for large scale production), large electric engines factory, ready-made clothes factories, paper and cellulose factory, etc.

The employment plan in industry provides in 1949 for 1,203,900 persons, which means a rise of 12 per cent. in comparison with 1948. Efficiency of work is also expected to rise by about 13.5 per cent.

Coal output is to be 74 million tons (as compared with 70.2 million tons in 1948).

In rolling stock an increase of production of modern locomotives for express trains, as well as sleeping, special, and other cars is being planned.

Motorization is to include a rise of tractor production (up to 2,000 a year), and large-scale production of 3.5-ton trucks type "Star 20", made totally in Poland.

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The output of all branches of electrotechnical industry is to increase too. Production of electric bulbs will reach 22.4 million pieces, covering thereby the total home demand. The number of radio sets to be produced in 1949 is 87,500.

In textile industry the most important item will be the woollens (46.4 million metres) and the cotton goods (370.8 million metres). The quality of fabrics is to improve. The ready-made clothes industry will open in 1949 three new factories.

Food industry is also developing rapidly; sugar industry, for instance, is to produce 620,000 tons of sugar.

The Investment Plan of the Ministry of Industry and Trade provides for the total investment of ca zł. 133,000,000,000, i.e., some 57 per cent. more than in 1948.

Particularly important for execution of the Investment Plan in 1949 and the Six-Year Plan are the agreements with the Soviet Union concerning exchange of commodities and as well as credit deliveries for investment purposes.

The latter provides for delivery within five years by the Soviet Union of industrial equipment of the joint value of US. \$ 450,000,000. The deliveries are to be covered by Polish deliveries of goods, which, however, will start only after the termination of investment deliveries by the Soviet Union. This agreement is the foundation of the Six-Year Plan. Without Soviet assistance Poland would be unable to increase the output of iron and steel, since construction of a new foundry would at present be beyond Polish possibilities. As far as foundry equipment is concerned Poland cannot rely at all on deliveries from the United States, because, although Poland paid in advance for such equipment, the United States Government refused to grant the export licence.

Equally important is the technical cooperation with the Soviet Union, in particular the technical assistance given by that country to the Polish industry in the form of licences and exchange of experience.

-3-

The problem of quality of the goods produced is considered by the Economic Plan to be of primary importance. Another such important problem is the reduction of production costs and realization of the savings plan.

Source: "Życie Warszawy"

#### POLISH FOREIGN TRADE

On February 26, the Economic Plan Committee of the Diet discussed among others the Polish foreign trade in 1948. The progress in this field has been very considerable, both in the territorial expansion and in the total turn-over which in 1948 amounted to ca U.S. \$ 1,000,000,000, i.e., some 90 per cent. more than in 1947. The exports rose by ca 100 per cent., reaching the total of ca U.S. \$ 489,000,000, and the imports by ca 70 per cent. (ca U.S. \$ 540,000,000). The total level of turn-over is higher than in 1938.

The plan for 1949 has been prepared under consideration of real export possibilities and real import needs. In comparison with 1948 it provides for an increase by ca 15 per cent. Exports are to rise by ca 19 per cent., and the imports by ca 10 per cent. Poland will export on a larger scale than before various articles of food (rye, oats), chemicals, pottery, engines, and import more investment goods which will increase Polish industrial potential.

Polish commercial relations with the Soviet Union deserve special emphasis. In the first period after the liberation Poland received from the Soviet Union great help in form of a loan, and deliveries of grain and engines. At present the Soviet Union will deliver to Poland such indispensable goods as cotton, various ores, tractors, motor-cars, agricultural engines, oil and oil products, etc.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

#### POLISH HOME TRADE

On February 26, the Economic Plan Committee of the Diet discussed also the problem of the home trade.

The reconstruction of the Polish trade is to consist in permanent and consistent strengthening of the socialized sector in all the departments of trade.

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The counsel tried to prove that the accused were just gangsters and did not form any political group. This, however, was denied by the accused themselves, who in their last plea fully admitted that their crimes were of political character, emphasizing that they were influenced by the propaganda of the Mikołajczyk group.

In his last plea Father Fortak said: "I fully realize what I have done. It was only in prison that I understood my crime. Let it be a warning for other priests. Willing to express my most sincere regret I place my fate in the hands of the Court."

The sentence is to be passed on February 28.

Source: "Życie Warszawy"



# MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WARSAW

## BULLETIN

### OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 41

February 23, 1949

#### 31st ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOVIET ARMY MANIFESTATION OF POLISH-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

On February 22, the 31st anniversary of creation of the Soviet Army was celebrated in Warsaw. The official meeting was attended by President Bierut, Speaker of the Diet Kowalski, Prime Minister Cyrankiewicz, representatives of the Diet, Cabinet Ministers, high officers of the Army, and representatives of friendly countries headed by the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps Ambassador Lebedev.

Enthusiastically applauded entered Marshal Constantin Rokossovski, one of the legendary Stalinist commanders, accompanied by the Marshal of Poland Żymierski.

The meeting was opened by General Spychalski, who greeted the guests saying among others:

"Every anniversary of the Soviet Army is a milestone on the road toward incessant expansion of forces of peace and democracy. On every such anniversary we pay homage to the Soviet Army thanking her for the liberation of our country, for the possibility of having our country reconstructed, and for the peace.

"Glory to the Soviet Army, her immortal heroism, and her genial commander Generalissimo Stalin!

"Long live the brotherhood in arms of the Soviet Army and the Polish Forces, long live the Soviet Army, long live her Commander Generalissimo Stalin!".

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**MARSHAL ZYMIELSKI's SPEECH:**

"Thirty one years pass to-day from the moment of creation of the Soviet Army. It is with the sentiments of greatest sympathy and joy that our Army and our Nation pay homage to the Soviet Army, the great and invincible Army of Liberation, famous crusher of fascism, deliverer of Poland, and guardian of the world peace, and to Generalissimo Joseph Stalin, genial strategist of victory and peace, proven friend of our Nation.

"Thirty one years of existence of the Soviet Army signify incessant development of the armed forces of the first Socialist Power, and reflect the ever-increasing and invincible strength of the Soviet Union as the cradle of Lenin and Stalin, as the country in which workers and peasants have become creative force.

"The Polish Army is proud to be connected with that Army, militarily and ideologically the strongest in the world, by a durable alliance and inseparable brotherhood of arms, reinforced by the blood shed in the struggle for the just cause, for freedom of nations, and against imperialist aggression."

Having described the formation of the First and Second Polish Army and the Armoured Corps as well as the battle fought side by side with the Soviet Army on the Vistula line, the Marshal concluded:

"Building the New Polish Army we bring up our soldiers in the same feeling of organic ties between the love of one's own country and fidelity to brotherly nations and peoples fighting for their liberation."

**MARSHAL ROKOSSOVSKI's SPEECH:**

Greeted by long-lasting applause Marshal Rokossovski said:

"In the name of the Soviet Army, whose thirty-first anniversary is being celebrated to-day, I thank heartily all the representatives of the Polish Government, Polish Army, Polish social organizations, and the inhabitants of the heroic Warsaw, for their warm greeting.

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" I am convinced that the brotherhood of arms between Polish and Soviet soldiers, officers, and generals, which was born during the Second World War, will last for ever as will also the great friendship between the nations of Poland and the Soviet Union.

"I am convinced that the Polish Nation, so successfully rebuilding its economy and culture, will be able to continue this work on the basis of friendship with the Soviet Union and democratic countries."

Marshal Rokossovski concluded his long-applauded speech in Polish, saying:

"Long live the unshakable friendship between the Nations of Poland and the Soviet Union!"

The meeting resolved to send telegrams of greeting to the President of the Ministers' Council of the Soviet Union Generalissimo Stalin and the Soviet Minister of Defence Marshal Bulganin.

Source: "Życie Warszawy"

#### MARSHAL ROKOSSOVSKI IN WARSAW

Marshal Constantin Rokossovski, accompanied by Generals Kotov, Litvinov, and Pidorenko, arrived in Warsaw on February 22, in order to take part in celebrations of the 31st Anniversary of the Soviet Army.

The guests were greeted at the station by the Minister of Defence Marshal Żymierski, accompanied by representatives of the Government, the Army, and numerous delegations of political parties, Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, as well as social and youth organizations. Those present at the station included the Soviet Ambassador in Warsaw Mr Lebedev, the Soviet Military Attaché General Maslov, and higher Soviet officers.

#### Receptions by President and Prime Minister.

On February 22, the President of the Republic received in Belweder Palace the Marshal of the Soviet Union Constantin Rokossovski, accompanied by Generals Kotov, Litvinov, and Pidorenko, and the Soviet Military Attaché in Warsaw General Maslov.

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On February 22, the Marshal of the Soviet Union Constantin Rokossovski, accompanied by Generals Kotov, Litvinov, and Pidorenko, and the Soviet Military Attaché in Warsaw General Maslov, paid his visit to the Prime Minister Józef Cyrankiewicz.

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In the evening hours of February 22, the President of the Republic gave dinner in honour of the Marshal of the Soviet Union Constantin Rokossovski.

Source: "Trybuna Ludu"

CHOPIN MEMORIAL FESTIVITIES  
IN ŻELAZOWA WOLA

On February 22, the 139th anniversary of Chopin's birthday, Chopin Memorial Festivities were organized in Żelazowa Wola (Chopin's birthplace) by the Chopin Year Committee.

The festivities were attended by delegations of political parties, youth organizations, workers of neighbouring factories, representatives of students of Warsaw musical schools, and population of the neighbouring localities.

In his opening speech the Minister of Culture and Art said among others:

"The socialist regime places culture and art among the most important problems of national life and gives them the deepest political meaning. Those who can avail themselves of cultural achievements are no longer a privileged class but but the whole nation.

"Celebrating the Chopin Year the nation builds to Fryderyk Chopin the indestructible memorial of ever-living worship."

The festivities were concluded by a concert of Chopin's music interpreted by Bolesław Woytowicz.

In the evening the Chopin Birthday Concert was organized in the Philharmonium of Warsaw.

Source: "Życie Warszawy"

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CONFERENCE OF POLISH MINISTERS TO SCANDINAVIAN  
COUNTRIES WITH THE POLISH MINISTER FOR FOREIGN  
AFFAIRS.

Recently the Minister for Foreign Affairs held at  
Warsaw a conference in which participated:

The Polish Minister at Stockholm	Mr Czesław Bobrowski
The Polish Minister at Copenhagen	Mr Stanisław Koles-Kraus
The Polish Minister at Oslo	Mr Józef Giebułtowski
The Polish Minister at Helsinki	Mr Jan Wasilewski.

The subject of the conference were the attempts of  
imperialist circles to draw the Scandinavian countries into  
the orbit of the aggressive North Atlantic Pact now in  
organization.

Poland is most vitally interested in the fact that  
the Baltic basin and its neighbours should not become the  
sphere of imperialist machinations, which can endanger the  
peaceful cooperation of the Baltic States.

The Polish Government, which has at all times and  
consistently defended the principles of the United Nations  
Organization, is interested particularly that Poland's  
sea neighbours do not become an object of political concepts  
totally contrary to the spirit and letter of the United  
Nations Charter.

At the conference of the Minister for Foreign Affairs  
with the Polish diplomatic representatives in the Scandi-  
navian countries the discussion pertained to problems  
connected with the realization of a peaceful and constructive  
neighbourly cooperation of all the countries concerned.

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In comparison with 1948, the turn-over in 1949 is to rise: in whole-saale enterprises, by 48 per cent., and in retail shops by 52 per cent. By the end of 1949 the network of shops is to be by 40 per cent. larger than in 1948.

The largest expansion of the network of wholesale shops is to take place in paper industry, chemical industry, metallurgic industry, coal industry, as well as in food industry (meat and fish); the last is particularly important in view of proper supply of town population with meat and fats.

The retail shops section of the socialized trade will increase the number of shops by 36 per cent.

The tasks facing the socialized trade require considerable investments, which will correspondingly rise from zł. 10,000,000,000 in 1948 to zł. 16,000,000,000 in 1949.

The newly organized Ministry of Home Trade is to serve large masses of peasants, producers and consumers, as well as to assist the expansion of State-carried and cooperatives trade in towns and villages, without, however, neglecting a sound private enterprise. The chief task is a better distribution of goods among both urban and rural population.

Source: "Życie Warszawy"

#### THE RESETTLEMENT PLAN FOR 1949

The central parts of Poland show a considerable excess of rural population. In this connection the Resettlement Plan for 1949 provides for resettling from Central Poland to Western Poland 25,000 families of landless peasants and petty farmers from dwarf or improductive farms. Out of this number 12,000 families are to settle in Szczecin Province, which possesses at present the largest absorbing capacity, 8,500 in Olsztyn Province, 2,000 in Wrocław Province, 2,000 in Lubusz Region, 1,700 in Białystok Province, and 800 in Gdańsk Province.

The absorbing capacity of Western Provinces will be increased by the State Investment Plan, which has included re-fitment as early as by February 1st ca 32,000 farms, and provides further for reconstruction in 1949 of 8,900 farms at the cost of zł. 1,435,000,000.

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A possibly quickest productivization is to be obtained by means of a far-reaching credit assistance. The peasants declaring their readiness to settle in Western Provinces received jointly zł.221,000,000 as credits for purchase of live and dead stock. New credits for the same purpose are to amount to zł.175,000,000.

Those settling in Western Provinces may avail themselves of credits for autumn and spring sowing. Short-term credits for that purpose amount to zł.600,000,000, and middle-term ones, to zł.225,000,000.

Source: "Życie Warszawy"

DIPLOMATIC CHRONICLE

On February 26, the Speaker of the Diet Mr Władysław Kowalski received the first visits of the Bulgarian Ambassador at Warsaw Mr Ferdinand Kozovski and of the Swedish Minister Mr Gösta Engzell.

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The Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr Zygmunt Modzelewski received on February 26, the French Ambassador at Warsaw Mr Jean Baelen.

oOo

Source: "Życie Warszawy"

# MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WARSAW

## BULLETIN

### OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 43

February 25, 1949

#### RECONSTRUCTION OF INDUSTRY IN THE REGAINED TERRITORIES

The "Rzeczpospolita" published in its issue of February 25, an article of the former Vice-minister for the Regained Territories Mr Leopold Gluck, discussing reconstruction of industry in this area. Fragments of this article are quoted below.--

The value of the industry situated in the area, which has subsequently become the Regained Territories, was estimated to have been in 1939 about zł. 12,900,000,000. Destruction in consequence of war reduced this value, according to 1945 estimates, by 39 per cent., i.e., to ca. zł. 7,900,000,000 (both figures pertain to pre-war zlotys). The loss in productive capacity was still higher, for most industries more than 40 per cent. (e.g., in power industry, 63 per cent.; in textile industry, 70 per cent.; in wood industry, 67 per cent.; in paper industry, 96 per cent.; in cellulose industry, 100 per cent.; in rolling mills, 100 per cent.).

When at the Industrial Conference in 1945 Minister Minc stated that setting in operation of the industry in the Regained Territories requires 300 - 400 thousand workers, and that task for the first year consists in obtaining the employment level of 150 thousand workers, these numbers seemed completely unattainable when compared with the employment which at that moment was 75,235 workers, out of whom 80.7% were Germans. Yet within less than a year the employment was 200 thousand and during the next year it increased by further 100 thousand.



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The number of the Germans employed in industry was being correspondingly reduced, since they were replaced by Poles.

As the industry of the Regained Territories was being put into operation, the share of that industry in the total Polish industrial production was steadily rising. According to the Economic Plan this share is as follows: 1947, 21 per cent.; 1948, 24.4 per cent.; 1949, 25.4 per cent.

Territorial distribution of the industry in the Regained Territories is very uneven. Except for Opolian Silesia, a part of Lower Silesia, certain quarters of Gdańsk, Szczecin, and Elbląg, the remain areas were neglected by the Germans, and war destruction made them still more backward. Under the new conditions, both geographical and economic, utilization of the resources of these areas becomes one of the most important tasks. Masurian Pomerania, West Pomerania, the Lubusz Region, and the north-west district of the Province of Wrocław need a plan of economic activization and industrialization, based on their natural resources.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

PLENARY SESSION OF THE POLISH  
CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF TRADE UNIONS

On February 20, the first day of the plenary session of the Trade Unions Committee, the Chairman of the Committee Deputy Edward Ochab reported on the resolution of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions, and on the situation in international trade union movement.

He stated that not long ago not only the unity but the very existence of the World Federation of Trade Unions was at stake. The decision of the central British and American industrial unions and some Dutch trade unions to leave the WFTU did not reduce the numerical strength of that organization. Admission of ca 10 million German unionists, more than 3 million Japanese unionists, and others concentrated in certain smaller central organizations of several colonial and dependent countries, has counterbalanced<sup>d</sup> the secession. Beside this an enormous development of the trade union movement in China

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guarantees that in 1949 the membership of the WFTU will reach the highest level in history.

Having emphasized the rôle of the trade unions of Soviet Russia and democratic countries Deputy Ochab stated that the struggle for the unity of the WFTU as well as the last session of the Executive Committee prove the considerable rise of authority of the Polish trade unions. Polish unionists may justly be proud of the fact, that, in consequence of the increased importance of Polish trade unions, Mr. Gebert of the Polish CCTU was unanimously chosen one of the three deputies of the Secretary-General of the WFTU. It is for the first time in the history of the international trade union movement that a representative of Polish unionists has occupied so exalted and so honourable a position.

After a detailed discussion on the report the meeting passed unanimously a resolution stating among others:

"The Plenary Session fully solidarizes with the rejection by the Executive Committee of the proposal of the General Council of the TUC to "suspend the activities" of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

"Acceptance of such proposal would in practice be tantamount to the annihilation of the World Federation of Trade Unions, which is a bastion of democracy and peace, and a powerful weapon in the struggle for satisfaction of needs of well-being and culture of the working people in all countries."

Source: "Życie Warszawy"

#### POLISH TRADE UNIONS PROTEST AGAINST MURDER OF PAPANIGAS

The Plenary Session of the Central Committee of Trade Unions passed the following resolution condemning the murderers of the Secretary-General of the Greek Confederation of Labour Mitsos Papanigas.

"In the name of 3,500,000 Polish trade union workers we demand that the United Nations Organization immediately undertake investigation in order to elucidate the circumstances of this crime and severely to punish the criminals responsible for the martyrdom of thousands of Greek workers, peasants,

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women, children, and old men.

"The Central Committee of Trade Unions, joining the protest of the Secretary-General of the World Federation of Trade Unions, appeals to all honest men in Poland and abroad that they undertake large-scale action in defence of the unfortunate victims of fascism and American capitalism, so that the voice of indignation may accelerate abolition of the infamous regime of Athenian epigons of Hitlerism."

The resolution was sent to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Organization Mr Trygve Lie.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

LETTER OF POLISH WOMEN  
TO NORWEGIAN WOMEN

In connection with the protest of democratic Norwegian women against dragging Norway into the Atlantic Pact the Board of the Polish Women's League sent to Norwegian women a resolution stating among others:

"Polish women, who have so much suffered during the war and who now enthusiastically participate in their country's progress that defies all the powers of reaction and obscurantism, sent you most hearty words of greeting and solidarity.

"We believe that Norwegian women, who for five years have toiled under the burden of war and enemy occupation, will concentrate their efforts in order to prevent formation of a new link in the chain of criminal instigations to war.

"We believe deeply that your struggle will end in victory which will become a foundation of peace and social justice."

Source "Rzeczpospolita"

PROCESS OF THE "NATIONAL FORCES" GANG

Since several days the Military Court of Warsaw tries the members of a "National Forces" gang, who had committed murders of democratic activists and robberies in various localities near Warsaw.

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In the process of the National Forces" the public prosecutor demanded death penalty for Markosik, Gałazka, and Sukaszewicz, long-term imprisonment for Father Fertak, Grzywacz, and Kochański, and a severe punishment for Father Lubiński.

The public prosecutor pointed out that the dock includes, on one hand, the youths who are still almost children and who have already committed heinous crimes, and on the other hand, adults in priestly garments, who were instigators to crimes and depravers of the souls of youth.

In 10 weeks the accused committed six murders, seven assaults on members of political parties (including battery and intrusion with violence), five robberies of cooperatives and private individuals, and three assaults on members of the Army and functionaries of Public Security authorities.

The criminal instincts of the accused were incited and approved by Father Fertak who wanted to do harm to the democratic regime insidiously, under cover, but in his opinion efficiently.

"If to-day two priests are put before the court of the Polish Republic, it is not because they wear their priestly garments, nor because they confessed the other accused, since this was their duty according to the Canon Law, and the State respects the cause of conscience and religious worship.

"Father Fertak and Father Lubiński are tried only and exclusively for having abused their ecclesiastic status to act to the detriment of the State, and for having changed their confessionals into instruments of crime."

The counsel of individual gangsters and of Father Lubiński pointed out Father Fertak's dominant rôle as the instigator to crimes.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
WARSAW

BULLETIN  
OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 40

February 22, 1949

THE SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF POLAND BOLESŁAW BIERUT

On February 21, at the special meeting of the Chopin Year Committee, the President of the Polish Republic held the following speech:

"With today's ceremony we are opening the Chopin Year, proclaimed in connection with the centenary this year of Chopin's death. We wish to devote this year to honoring and spreading in the best way of the works of Frederic Chopin - a genius of Polish and world music.

Admiration and adoration of the talent and creativeness of Frederic Chopin reach far beyond the borders of Poland. The enchanting tones of his music, the fame of his name have gone to the farthest corners of the earth. He has made the name of Poland famous in music in the way that Nicholas Copernicus has made it in the field of science and Adam Mickiewicz in the field of literature. It is not Frederic Chopin's mastery of the art of composition alone which has caused his work to loom large and eternal in the cultural heritage of all of humanity. This was caused, above all, by the original and wonderful power of the emotions which his music contained.

Wherein does the secret lie of the eternal charm of Chopin's music, the irresistible charm and, at the same time, simplicity, due to which it is close to every human heart.

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become the property of the millions of plain people in Poland, should be a link of the noblest brotherhood of peoples. The ardent patriotism of Frederic Chopin which flows from his works should be in turn the inspiration for millions in their labour at the building of a happier life."

Source: "Trybuna Ludu"

BIOGRAPHY OF AMBASSADOR STEFAN WIERBLOWSKI,  
SECRETARY-GENERAL IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN  
AFFAIRS.

Ambassador Stefan Wierblowski was born at Warsaw in 1904. He passed his higher studies in Cean University in France, where he took his degrees at the Chemical Faculty.

He took active part in the revolutionary movement in pre-war Poland, and on account of his political views was held in prison for seven years.

During the World War II he was one of the organizers of the Union of Polish Patriots in the Soviet Union.

After the liberation he was appointed in 1944 the Vice-minister of Information and Propaganda. In 1945 he was appointed Polish Minister Plenipotentiary in Prague, and in 1947 raised to the rank of Ambassador. He is a member of the Central Committee of the Polish United Worker Party.

Decorations: Grunwald Cross, 2nd Class, Polonia Restituta, 4th Class, Order of the White Rose, 2nd Class, Order of the White Lion, 1st Class, Order of the Ninth September, and others.

Agriculture in the  
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AGRICULTURE IN THE REGAINED TERRITORIES

The "Rzeczpospolita" in the issue of February 20 published an article by Mr Leopold Gluck, former Under-secretary of State in the Ministry of Regained Territories, on agriculture. The article is quoted below in its most interesting fragments:

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Agriculture in the Regained Territories was particularly affected by destruction in consequence of war. In 1945 - 1946 the fallows amounted to 2,562,600 ha (ca 6.25 million acres), i.e., more than half of the total arable land. The retreating German Army mined and/or fortified about 3.5 million ha (somewhat below 9 million acres) of land. Over 120,000 farm buildings were destroyed or damaged. The number of horses was reduced to 10 per cent. of the pre-war level, that of cattle to nine per cent., and that of pigs to four per cent.

According to the German pre-war statistical data (census of May 17, 1939) the distribution of the total farmland and forest area into classes of farms and real estates was as follows:

<u>Area of Estate</u>	<u>Percentage of land</u>
0.5 - 5 ha	4.3
5 - 20 ha	23.5
20 - 100 ha	25.7
100 ha or more	46.5

The principles of the new agrarian structure of the Regained Territories were determined by the Decree of September 6, 1946 on Agrarian Structure and Settlement Activity in the Regained Territories. The provisions of that Decree were the starting point for the formation of the agrarian structure of those territories. At present the basic elements of this structure are:

1) The socialist sector, consisting of real estates held by the State, above all the forests and the State-owned Real Estates, their area being ca 2,832,000 ha (about seven million acres) of forests and ca 1,500,000 ha (about 3,750,000 acres) of farm-land.

2) Parcellation and Settlement Cooperatives, which originally were a transition form, enabling its members to settle on land formerly belonging to large estates, in the period before the completion of parcellation in technical and economic sense. In many cases these cooperatives tend to develop into a permanent form of collective farming.

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The representative of the Polish Youth Association said among others:

"The colonial countries, China, Burma, Vietnam, Indonesia, and Malaya, took up arms in order to fight for the human right of life, for freedom and national sovereignty, and for social liberation. We, the Polish youth, know both national oppression and the struggle against Fascism, and that is why we are with the fighting youth of the whole world."

The delegate of the Soviet youth outlined the contribution of the Soviet Union to the work of peace and the Soviet youth's share in the struggle for peace.

"Millions of people everywhere in the world - he said - are united in the struggle for permanent peace and justice. The Soviet and the comsomol youth greets heartily the democratic youth, the members of the heroic struggle for the freedom of the Polish Nation."

The Vietnamese delegate Mr Nguyen Van Huonga said:

"In Vietnam, in Indonesia, in China, and in Malaya the working people of towns and villages took up the arms in order to fight with their eternal foe that is imperialism."

The representative of the Polish Youth Association informed those present that the Polish Central Committee of Help to the Youth of Colonial Countries furnished to the fund of help to the colonial youth the sum of Frs. 1,000,000 as the contribution of the Polish youth.

The meeting passed the resolution stating among others:

"The Polish youth gathered at this meeting greets the youth of all colonial countries that fights with imperialist oppression.

"Building to-day Poland as a country of working people, of freedom, prosperity, and socialist progress, we join your ranks in order to attain our purpose. Together with the World Federation of Democratic Youth and supported by the Soviet Union and the democratic countries we will be victorious."

Source: "Życie Warszawy"



# MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WARSAW

## BULLETIN

OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No.39

February 21, 1949

### PLANNED SYSTEM OF SAVINGS IN NATIONAL ECONOMY

#### Resolution of the Ministers' Council.

The Ministers' Council passed on February 19th, the resolution on introduction of planned system of savings and the savings plan for 1949. The resolution states among others:

The fulfilment of the great task of executing the Economic Plan for 1949 before the date originally fixed as well as the execution of the Six-Year Plan aiming at the laying of foundations of socialism require introduction of a planned system of savings in the entire national economy.

Such system will become an additional source of enormous financial and material wealth to be used for the execution of the Economic Plan for 1949 and the Six-Year Plan. The savings mean continuation of struggle for further development of national economy, for prosperity, and for progress of culture. They mean relentless struggle against speculation and antidemocratic activity, as well as bureaucracy in public administration.

The system of savings should secure the best possible utilization of all available resources and to eliminate all waste. The savings must be given the form of a system, so that they might become an iron rule of national economy. They must be the result of every-day, systematic work and effort.

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Savings in production, trade, and administration must become the object of conscious efforts and struggle in all departments of life, in factories, in mines, and in offices.

The savings programme fixed by the Ministers' Council within the limits defined by the above principles amounts to at least zŁ.115,000,000,000 in 1949. This sum should consist of:

- a) Savings in socialized enterprises, not less than zŁ.77,000,000,000,
- b) Savings in investments, not less than zŁ.18,000,000,000,
- c) Savings in public administration and social institutions, not less than zŁ.20,000,000,000.

The savings are to be made above all in the following ways and in conformity with the following principles:

- a) In socialized enterprises:

- 1) In employment through elimination of over-employment to be reached by fixing employment norms in industrial and commercial enterprises, fixing the number of permanent (established) white-collar workers in all units, prohibition to employ any workers in excess of the norms fixed.

- 2) In utilization of material resources through more extensive application of standards of utilization and decreasing the number of waste and defects, increased control of material consumption, increased control of inspection and stricter standards of reception of finished articles, aiming at higher level of quality and elimination of defective pieces.

- 3) In efficiency of work through extensive encouragement of initiative and inventiveness of the workers, and speedy realization of projects aiming at rationalization of work, as well as through strict observance of collective contracts.

- 4) In organization of enterprises through organization schemes, strict definition of competence, and distribution of work.

-3-

b) In investments:

through mechanization of work, better organization of supplies and installations, better organization of work, and creation of conditions securing high efficiency of labour, through savings in utilization of materials, and better utilization of scraps.

c) In public administration and social institutions:

through reduction of over-employment combined with increases efficiency and rationalization of work.

The State Commission of Economic Planning is to carry out the following:

Organization and execution of savings in ~~submitted~~ to the Chairman of the State Commission of Economic Planning as far as socialized enterprises and investments are concerned, and to the Minister of Finance in State Administration, in credit institutions, insurance, and social institutions.

The introduction of savings plan for 1949 is to be the following:

The savings plans for all units should be based on the data collected directly from the units concerned. The plans are to be submitted for approval to the Chairman of the State Commission of Economic Planning not later than on March 15, 1949. The Minister of Finance shall prepare and submit to the Ministers' Council, not later than on April 1, 1949. the preliminary savings plan for 1949 in socialized enterprises, investments, public administration, and social institutions.

The general supervision of the savings shall be carried out by the Minister of Finance and by the Chairman of the State Commission of Economic Planning, and before the said Commission starts its activity, by the Minister of Industry and Trade in socialized enterprises, and the President of the Central Planning Office in investments.

Source: "Życie Warszawy"

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# POLITICAL AND DIPLOMATIC CHRONICLE

The Polish Ambassador in Prague Mr. Józef Olszewski has been called back in connection with his joining political activity in Poland.

The former Voivode of the Szczecin Province Leonard Borkowicz has been appointed Polish Ambassador in Prague.

The new Polish Ambassador in Prague was born in 1912. After having finished his secondary education he studied in the Faculty of Arts in Lwów University, and subsequently became journalist and worked as editor. Since his early youth he was connected with the workers' revolutionary movement, was many times victim of repressions, and in 1936-1937 was prisoner in the Bereza Kartuska Concentration Camp. During the World War II he fought against the Germans as a member of the Polish Kościuszko Division where he reached the rank of colonel. After the liberation of Poland he was appointed, in August 1944, the Voivode of Białystok Province, and since April 1945 to the present appointment he performed the functions of the Voivode of Szczecin Province.

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Upon the proposal of the Ministers' Council the President of the Republic appointed on February 19, Dr Tadeusz Dietrich, President of the Central Planning Office, to be the Minister of Home Trade. As the Undersecretaries of State in the Ministry of Home Trade were appointed Mr Antoni Mierzwiński and Mr Włodzimierz Zawadzki.

Dr Tadeusz Dietrich was born in Łódź in 1905. In 1928 he took his degrees at the Financial and Economic Faculty of the Higher School of Social and Economic Sciences in Łódź, having distinguished himself by his diploma thesis on theory of the income tax. In 1928-1932 he studied at the Faculty of Economics and Law of Poznań University, taking at the same time part in the socialist youth movement. He took his doctor's degree in 1947 at the Copernicus University in Toruń, with thesis on systems of public finances.

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He began professional activity in fiscal administration in 1925, and in 1939 was appointed Chief of the Organizational Section of the Finance Ministry. In 1937 he carried out a reform of administrative executive law. During the German occupation he was employed in private firms, and later took part in the Warsaw Rising.

He entered public service on February 3, 1945, and was appointed Director of the Taxes and Fees Department in the Finance Ministry. In this post he carried out a complete reform of fiscal legislation on State and Local Government taxes. Then he worked on reorganization of capital insurance and lastly on the structure of financial system.

On April 4, 1946, he was appointed Undersecretary of State in the Ministry of Finance, and in March, 1948, the President of the Central Planning Office.

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On February 12, the President of the Republic appointed Mr Feliks Baranowski, Deputy to the Diet, to be the Undersecretary of State in the Ministry of Public Administration.

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The President of the Republic has recently appointed new Voivodes, namely:

Mr Paweł Dąbek, the Voivode of Lublin Province,  
Mr Julian Horodecki, the Voivode of Białystok Province,  
Mr Wacław Różga, the Voivoda of Kielce Province,  
Mr Włodzimierz Migoń, the Voivode of Szczecin Province  
Mr Mózef Szłapczyński, the Voivode of Poznań Province.

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On February 19, the Ministers' Council appointed:

Mr Henryk Wyrzykowski, the General Manager of the State Agrarian Bank,

Mr Wacław Konderski, the General Manager of the General Savings Bank,

Mr Daniel Kłuszewski, the General Manager of the Bank of Crafts and Commerce.

Source: Życie Warszawy"

## MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WARSAW

BULLETIN  
OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No.38

February 19, 1949

POPULATION OF THE REGAINED TERRITORIES

On February 19, the daily "Rzeczpospolita" published an article by the former Undersecretary of State in the Ministry of Regained Territories Mr. Leopold Gluck, discussing demographic changes in these territories in 1945-1948. The article is reprinted below in extensive quotations.

The Act of January 11, 1949, abolishing separate administration of the Regained Territories, has concluded the first stage of their history after the liberation and stated the fact that in 1945-1948 the basic tasks, connected with administration and settlement of new population, that had faced Poland immediately after the enemy occupation and the war, have been accomplished. Thus the transition period, during which special needs required special methods of action and special forms of administrative organization, has been terminated too.

At the opening of a new period it is worth while to realize in what consisted the economic history of the Regained Territories in 1945-1948 and what problems remain to be solved within the limits of normal competences of individual ministries concerned with economic questions.

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The population problem ranks first among those characterizing the first period of administration of Regained Territories. Perusing foreign periodicals of 1945 and 1946, unfriendly to our country, one may often meet mentions about "population vacuum" created in the Territories west of the Polish-German frontier of 1939, about Poland's inability to fill that vacuum, consequently, about wasting of the economic potential of these territories, which cannot be populated and utilized by Poland. To-day it is possible to state beyond doubt that the question of "population vacuum" already belongs to history as one of the greatest and most difficult, but nevertheless successfully solved problems.

In the first months of 1945, immediately after taking over by Poland of the administration of the Regained Territories, large areas were almost completely depopulated. No statistical data are, of course, available from that period, but it may be estimated that more than two-thirds of the German population left these territories in consequence of hostilities and moved west. At the moment of taking over the administration the population of the Regained Territories consisted of less than 1,000,000 Poles (autochthones) and less than one-third of the pre-war German population.

The westward movement of the front line was immediately followed by an intensive migration into the Regained Territories, which finally resulted in their present level of settlement.

1945 is the period of non-organized population movements, characterized among others by oscillating migrations of Germans. On the hand, a part of German population returned to their former habitat, on the other hand, many Germans continued to leave the Regained Territories. The result of these migration was summarized by the census of February 14, 1946, which showed 2,919,000 Poles and 2,075,900 Germans.

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If it is assumed that the autochthonous Polish population amounted to about 1,000,000, it must be concluded that in the first year some 1,900,000 Polish settlers arrived in the Regained Territories.

At the beginning of 1946 population movements were organized by settlement authorities. In consequence of repatriation of the Germans, carried out on the strength of international agreements, the problem of German population in the Regained Territories no longer exists. The number of Polish population has doubled since the first census and amounts at present to some 6,000,000, out of which some 5,000,000 settlers.

The Polish population of the Regained Territories constitutes a mosaic as far as its origin, traditions, customs, and mode of life are concerned. Beside the autochthones (grouped chiefly in Opolian Silesia and in the Olsztyn Province), there are repatriants from territories east of the Bug, settlers from all parts of Central Poland, remigrants from Belgium, France, Germany, Yugoslavia, etc. Thus one of the problems most interesting to a sociologist is the formation of new social bonds which unite all these various social groups. It is a process which is going to continue still for a number of years, yet even now it is possible to state that it takes place much more rapidly than it could be expected at the beginning. Unifying forces turned out to be much stronger than any centrifugal ones, although the latter must have existed in view of great differences in cultural traditions of individual groups.

Before the war the Regained Territories were inhabited by 8,810,000 people, so these territories are, at least potentially, able to absorb new settlers. This, however, is closely connected with the rate of reconstruction which will dictate in future the rate of settlement movement. Absorption of new settlers depends on reconstruction, and not seldom construction, of new farms, houses, and factories.



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At present the urban population makes 45.6 per cent, and the rural population, 54.4 per cent. of the whole.

The demographic history of the Regained Territories in the period 1945-1948 is a revolution. Its scale, if the territorial expansion, the number of people concerned, and the short duration of the process are considered, proves to be enormous. The task of the next period is to consolidate and strengthen the achievements of that revolution, fully to utilize them, and thereby to conclude the work of organizing the economic life of the Regained Territories.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

#### POLAND'S PARTICIPATION IN LEIPZIG FAIR

In connection with the fact that Poland will participate this year in Leipzig Fair, which is to take place in March 6 - March 13, the organization of the Polish stand has been entrusted to the Management of International Poznań Fair.

On the strength of the decision of the Ministry of Industry and Trade the following industries will participate in the Spring Fair in Leipzig: metallurgic industry, mineral industry, paper industry, coal industry, textile industry, foundries, the Board of Fishing Industry, and the Dal-Spolem Foreign Trade Company (held jointly by the State and cooperative organizations). The latter will exhibit articles produced by State Monopolies, State Grain Distribution Works, dairy cooperatives, gardening cooperatives, sugar industry, and some other food industries.

Source: PAP

#### DIPLOMATIC CHRONICLE

On February 18, the Rumanian Ambassador in Warsaw Mr. Ion Raiciu paid his visit of leave to the Prime Minister Mr. Józef Cyrankiewicz.

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On February 18, the Rumanian Ambassador in Warsaw Mr. Ion Raciuc paid his visit of leave to the Undersecretary of State in the Ministers' Council Mr. Jakub Berman.

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The Bulgarian Ambassador in Warsaw Mr. Ferdinand Kozovski paid on February 18, his first visit to the Prime Minister Mr. Józef Cyrankiewicz.

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The Bulgarian Ambassador in Warsaw Mr. Ferdinand Kozovski paid on February 18, his first visit to the Undersecretary of State in the Ministers' Council Mr. Jakub Berman.

Source: PAP

DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH  
COLONIAL YOUTH  
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On February 21, the democratic youth of the world will celebrate the Day of Solidarity with the Youth of Colonial Countries, organized on the initiative of the World Federation of Democratic Youth. In this connection the Polish Youth Association organizes many meetings, the purpose of which will be to inform Polish society of the oppression of colonial peoples and their struggle for independence. The chief meeting, to be attended by representatives of youth of colonial countries, is to take place in Szczecin.

Source: PAP

# MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WARSAW

## BULLETIN

### OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No.36

February 17, 1949

#### PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, CULTURE, AND HEALTH IN THE ECONOMIC PLAN FOR 1949.

On 15 inst. the National Plan Committee of the Diet started the debates on the National Economic Plan for 1949.

The section of the National Economic Plan for 1949 including public instruction (various forms of special education included), culture, protection of health, and social welfare is characterized by a rapid rise of investments. In 1947 the expenditure for the above-said departments of life was zł. 7,000,000,000; in 1948, zł. 17,000,000,000, whereas the Plan for 1949 provides for zł. 25,900,000,000. Never in Polish history have the investments for these purposes shown so rapid a growth.

Much attention has been paid to the problem of workers' leaves. In 1949 500,000 members of trade unions are expected to avail themselves of the benefit of organized leaves, and besides many thousands of working people will spend their leaves in health resorts. As far as the development of workers' leaves is concerned Poland holds one of the leading places in the world.

In the field of public instruction the Committee was particularly interested in the number of peasant and worker youth in secondary and higher schools. In 1948 in schools imparting general instruction (without technical specialization) that number was 28.9 per cent. and 13.3 per cent., respectively. The Ministry of Education prepares an instruction defining the system of admission to secondary schools.

-2-

In the basic schools (schools which are to include primary and lower grades of secondary education) special commissions shall be formed for the purpose of selecting pupils qualified for further education.

In universities among the first-year students the percentage of peasants and workers was 21,9 and 27,5, respectively. These num

Financial help for students has also been a subject of discussion. The Ministry of Education will extend, by the end of 1949, its assistance to 16,300 persons, whose scholarships will be raised from zł. 4,000 to zł. 5,000 per month.

During the debates the oft-repeated opinion was that the care of children and youth should rest in the hands of the State, the Local Government, and secular social institutions, and not in those of religious congregations and organizations.

Attention has also been drawn to the fact that the assistance offered to mothers of large families is still unsatisfactory.

A promising phenomenon is the permanent rise of attendance in theatres. According to the plan of the Central Commission of Trade Unions, in 1949 out of the expected total attendance of 6,000,000 the number of workers is to amount to 3,000,000.

Further, the Economic Plan provides for a grant of zł. 300,000,000 for reconstruction of the film studio in Łódź, what will enable an annual output of ten pictures per annum. Another studio is to be built in the second period of the Six-Year Plan.

Among other problems belonging to the discussed section of the Plan stress has been laid on the increase of the total number of hospital beds to 90,000, which means 36 beds per 10,000 inhabitants, i.e., more than in pre-war France.

Physical training of rural population will include this year 660,000 children and youth.

The Ministry of Health aims at a gradual introduction of planned economy in the health service, intensification of

-3-

anti-tuberculous action, extension of assistance to mothers and children, training of cadres, and democratization of its whole apparatus.

The next problem discussed was that of the struggle against diseases, which will use up a half of the Ministry's budget. The expenditure for combating tuberculosis was zł. 640,000,000 in 1948, whereas the preliminary for 1949 provides for zł. 1,490,000,000. Hygiene instruction in schools will include all kindergartens and besides ca. 3,000,000 children attending basic schools.

Source: "Życie Warszawy"

RESOLUTIONS OF POLISH STUDENTS  
CONCERNING THE WAWEL ARRASES

"We demand restitution of the Wawel Arrases!" was the motto of the students' meeting organized in Warsaw in order to protest against the lawless retention by the Canadian Government of the famous Wawel Arrases.

Prof. Lorenc spoke on the importance and artistic value of the arrases, emphasizing that Poland is in possession of detailed lists of evacuated treasures which include objects invaluable for the Polish nation. There are at present in Canada, beside 136 arrases, two parchments of the so-called Homilies from the Monastery on the Holy Cross Mountain, which are the earliest specimens of Polish prose, and the Florian Psalter, a monument of Polish religious writing dating from the fourteenth century. The Wawel Treasury with its exceptionally rich cultural and historical content has been taken to Canada too.

A representative of the Warsaw youth pointed out the hypocrisy of Western imperialists, alleged defenders of "true" culture and civilization, and expressed the conviction that the just demands of the Polish nation will find understanding and support in the Canadian society and the progressive opinion of the whole world.

The meeting passed a resolution which states among others:

"The arrases are the property of our nation. We consider their retention by the Canadian Government to be an act of discrimination in respect to the Polish nation. The youth

The youth of the Democratic Poland desires to be brought up in the sublime traditions of our nation, wishes to avail itself of all Polish cultural achievements, and demands that the Canadian Government return without delay the monuments of our culture."

A similar meeting was organized in Cracow jointly by the Polish Youth Association, the Union of Polish Scouts, and the "Service for Poland". The resolution passed says among others:

"The youth of Cracow, remindful of the traditions of its native city as the site of many monuments of the past, expresses its indignation because of the illegal retention in Canada of the Wawel arrases and other monuments of Polish history."

The resolution, sent to the Canadian Consulate, demands immediate restitution of all Polish historical monuments now in Canada.

Source: "Życie Warszawy"

### 31 NEW CINEMAS OPENED IN POLAND IN 1948.

In 1948 31 new cinemas have been put into operation after their complete refitment. The above number is distributed as follows: Lower Silesia - 10, Poznań Province - 8, the Province of Upper Silesia and Dąbrowa Basin 5, Warsaw Province - 3, Cracow Province - 3, Gdańsk Province - 1, and Olsztyn Province - 1.

Source: KAP

### EXPORT OF ONIONS AND BERRIES TO ENGLAND AND ISRAEL

In 1948 Poland exported 1,200,000 kg of fresh onions to Great Britain and 300,000 kg to Israel.

Beside this the export of berries, made within the limits of the existing trade agreements with Great Britain, included 78,000 kg of straw-berry pulp, and 20,000 kg of rasp-berry pulp.

Source: FAF

## MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WARSAW

## BULLETIN

## OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 37February 18, 1949DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION  
IN POLAND

On February 17, the Budget Committee and the Economic Plan Committee of the Diet examined the budget preliminary of the Ministry of Education for 1949.

The total expenditure for public instruction is to be zł. 84,000,000,000 plus zł. 9,000,000,000 provided for the same purpose by budgets of Local Government authorities, which, taken together, gives zł. 4,000 per capita.

Administrative expenditure of the Ministry of Education amounts to zł. 53,200,000,000, i.e. 98.2 per cent. more than in 1948. Investment expenditure for educational purposes is to be zł. 8,560,750,000, most of which is to be spent on construction of school buildings.

Kindergartens, basic and special schools, secondary schools, and teachers' training institutes are allotted the joint expenditure of zł. 23,623,062,000. The Ministry intends to increase in 1949 the number of kindergartens up to 5,800; they would be attended by 264,000 children under supervision of 8,400 tutoresses. The credits for kindergarten education rose by 106 per cent. in comparison with 1948 and amount to zł. 1,373,795,000. Basic schools are to receive zł. 17,972,163,000. Extension of public instruction on the basic school level to all children in school age is expected to take place during the period covered by the Six-Year Plan.

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In 1949 basic school will need a staff of about 84,000 teachers. Construction and refitment of school buildings is to cost zł. 3,546,629,000

New organization of secondary education was started in 1948. It is expected that by the end of 1949 secondary schools will be attended by 251,000 pupils. Total expenditure for this type of public instruction is to be zł. 3,717,562,000.

The needs of professional education are, on account of the Six-Year Plan, enormous. They are, namely: 800-900 thousand skilled workers (agriculture excluded), 100 thousand technicians, 24 thousand engineers, etc. Total expenditure for professional education is fixed at zł. 4,990,580,000, which is equivalent to an increase of 118 per cent. in comparison with 1948.

The development of higher education follows the course of satisfying State needs during the Six-Year Plan period. These needs are estimated to include some 20,000 graduates of higher schools per annum. In order to enable training of highly qualified specialists within a possibly short time a reform of higher studies has been undertaken, which aims at a shortening of the duration of studies without lowering the level of instruction. The budget and the investment plan of higher education in 1949 provides for a considerable rise of expenditure for scientific equipment, scholarships, and students' homes.

The expenditure for adult education is fixed at zł. 1,248,121,000. An intensified action aiming at elimination of illiteracy will permit to remove this remnant of pre-war times within three years.

The number of publications for school needs rises quickly too. The State Institute of School Publications plans selling in 1949 of 14,200,000 books, 1,000,000 periodicals, and 1,280,000 school maps.

Source: PAP



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DIPLOMATIC CHRONICLE

The President of the Polish Republic received on February 17, the Rumanian Ambassador in Warsaw MR. Ion Raiciu at the audience of leave.

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On February 17, the Swedish Minister in Warsaw Mr. Gösta Engzell paid his first visit to the Prime Minister Mr. Józef Cyrankiewicz.

oOo

On February 17, the Swedish Minister in Warsaw Mr. Gösta Engzell paid his first visit to the Undersecretary of State in the Presidium of the Ministers' Council Mr. Jakub Berman.

Source: PAP

LETTER OF UKRAINIAN PEASANTS  
TO POLISH PEASANTS

The meeting of Ukrainian agricultural pioneer workers, recently held in Kiev, in which participated the delegation of Polish peasants, unanimously passed the resolution to send a letter containing brotherly greeting to Polish peasants. The letter states, among others, as follows:

"We have heartily welcomed the delegates of the Polish peasantry, and in their persons the whole Polish nation, which has with full resolution entered the new, socialist road of progress."

"The delegates of Polish peasants came to Ukraine in order to acquaint themselves with the achievements of kolkhozes. The Ukrainian agricultural pioneer workers express full readiness to share their experience in this field with the delegates of Polish peasants."

"The members of the meeting emphasized that in Ukraine too the peasants had to overcome numerous difficulties when laying the foundations of the kolkhoze regime. Many enemies tried to interfere..... But we succeeded to overcome all the obstacles and hesitations, since we have followed the Bolshevik Party.

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We acquired conviction that the kolkhoze regime really opens for the peasants the road to prosperity and culture".

"We write you about all this for your road too is strewn with difficulties. Your enemies are setting obstacles before you and will continue to do so in order to prevent you to build your future. They will attempt to act under the mask of your friends, and will try to scare you so as to sow in your hearts distrust in the new life."

The letter points out the exceptional development and many-sidedness of the Ukrainian kolkhoze economy and the ever-increasing prosperity and cultural standard of life of the kolkhoze peasants, supporting this statements with examples. The letter states further:

"We are convinced that Polish workers and peasants, who under the leadership of the Worker Party have build their Democratic State, in short time will achieve great successes on the progress toward Socialism."

"The best members of the Russian, Ukrainian, Polish, and other Slavonic nations have dreamt since centuries of brotherly friendship and free life, and have not spared sacrifice in their struggle for this aim. This dream, however, could become reality only owing to the victory of the Great Socialist October Revolution, owing to the historical achievements made under the leadership of the Communist Party, headed by Lenin and Stalin, owing to the Soviet Union and its victory over/ the eternal foe of Slavonic nations, the German imperialism."

Source: "Życie Warszawy"

BUILDING OF CZECHOSLOVAKIAN  
PIER IN SZCZECIN HARBOUR

In conformity with the Polish-Czechoslovakian agreement one section of the Szczecin Harbour has been ceded to Czechoslovakia as a transshipment base. In this connection the initial, essential stage of work, consisting in reinforcing the peaty terrain, is to start in March. The building of the Czechoslovakian pier is to be terminated by the end of 1949.

Source: " PAF

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proved their high quality and efficiency, having worked under very difficult terrain conditions. Grain-cleaning machines too had been manufactured for the first time in Poland. Large-scale production of harvesters and grain-cleaning machines is going to start this year.

Source: PAP

NEW BRIDGE OPEN DIRECT CONNECTION  
SILESIA-SZCZECIN.

On 14 inst. there took place in Podejuchy near Szczecin a static and dynamic tolerance test of the newly-constructed railway bridge across the Odra. The test proved the bridge to be fully able to carry goods trains going to the Szczecin Harbour.

The bridge rests on four piers and two bridgeheads, and possesses one span, 25 metres long, of draw-bridge construction, so as to permit a passage of ships on the Odra.

The completion of this bridge is of paramount economic importance as it will take much traffic off the Wrocław-Poznań-Szczecin railway, and enable putting into operation a new important long-distance line Głogów-Czerwińsk-Zielona Góra-Kostrzyn-Szczecin, which will be a very convenient transit traffic railway for Scandinavian countries and Southern Europe.

The daily traffic over the new bridge is to be at present four trains every 24 hours, and after several months it is to rise to 12 trains every 24 hours. The rise of traffic depends partly on completion of construction of new switching arrangements in the Central Harbour which will take place in summer this year.

Source: PAP

EXPORT OF ONIONS AND BERRIES TO ENGLAND  
AND ISRAEL

In 1948 Poland exported 1,200,000 kg of fresh onions to Great Britain and 300,000 kg to Israel.

Beside this the export of berries, made within the limits of the existing trade agreements with Great Britain, included 78,000 kg of straw-berry pulp, and 20,000 kg of raspberry pulp.

Source: PAP

# MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WARSAW

## BULLETIN

### OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 34

February 15, 1949

#### PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS BY THE FIRST BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR IN WARSAW

On February 14, the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Bulgaria, Mr. Ferdinand Todoroff Kozovski presented his credentials to the President of the Polish Republic.

Presenting the credentials the Ambassador delivered the following speech:

"Together with the Letters recalling my predecessor, Dr. Pavel Tagaroff, I have the honour to present to Your Excellency the Credentials with which the Presidium of the Grand National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has accredited me in the capacity of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Your Person.

I also hasten to transmit to Your Excellency in the name of the Grand National Assembly of Bulgaria the most sincere wishes of happiness and prosperity to the brotherly Polish Nation.

I am happy that it has become my part to be the first ambassador of my country in the brotherly Poland, with whose many sons I am connected by personal reminiscences and bonds of friendship dating from struggle in various fronts against our common foe, and in particular from the time of my command of the famous and heroic Dąbrowski Battalion in Spain.

The Bulgarian nation views with vivid interest and warm sympathy the great achievements of the brotherly Polish Nation in its evolution on the road of democracy and progress.

The common interests of our respective nations and the common road of their democratic regimes from durable foundations of a further strengthening and deepening of their friendship and cooperation, so much desired by the entire Bulgarian nation,

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I may assure you that we shall always extend to you support and assistance in your efforts to make the bonds uniting our countries and our nations still closer."

Source: "Trybuna Ludu"

LETTER OF THE CENTRAL COMMISSION OF  
THE POLISH TRADE UNIONS TO THE NORWEGIAN  
TRADE UNIONS WORKERS

The Central Commission of the Polish Trade Unions sent to the Norwegian trade unions workers the following letter:

"Dear Comrades,

From the press and the radio we learned about the action of the Norwegian trade unions workers undertaken against the imperialist attempts to have Norway involved in a war block concealed under the name of the "North Atlantic Pact".

We wish to let you know, Comrades, that Polish trade unions workers greet warmly all your actions serving the purpose of consolidating a democratic peace.

You, who have experienced yourselves the hell of fascist occupation and keep in memory cruel sufferings caused by the last war, realize fully that Polish workers cannot view with equanimity the machinations of instigators to war, and cannot remain silent when the Anglo-American financial capital, in its desire for the mastery of the world, systematically and consistently violates the principle of peaceful cooperation of nations.

Trade unions workers see direct connection between the attempt at destruction of international unity of trade unions, and the permanent striving for invalidation of the principles of the United Nations Organization, between the preservation in Washington, in spite of the termination of war, of the joint military staff, and the attempt to rebuild an aggressive Germany, between the organizing of the Western Union and the North Atlantic Pact, and the rejection of Generalissimo Stalin's peace proposals.

Polish workers clearly recognize the ruthless and brutal consistency in American financial magnates' attempt to bring about a new massacre on world scale, and indignantly condemn their aggressive policy.

Life and experience, that costed much blood, have taught the workers that war-mongering and imperialist armaments unfailingly result in lowering of the standard of living of the working masses, in depriving them of trade unions rights and privileges, in a new slaughter of millions of people, and that only a durable, democratic peace, respect of democratic rights, peaceful reconstruction as well as economic development are the foundation and the conditions of a successful trade unions activity, and that they are the road toward a real improvement and raising of standard of life of the working masses.

In the name of millions of Polish trade unions workers we request you to inform the Norwegian trade unions workers about our attitude.

We are united by common suffering of the time of war and enemy occupation, the brotherhood of blood jointly shed in Narvik and in other fields of battles fought with the Hitlerite invaders, we are united by the class solidarity, desire for a durable peace and for prosperity of the working classes of our two nations.

We exhort all the Norwegian Trade Unions greatly to increase their efforts in the struggle against war-mongers, against the attempts to push Norway and other Scandinavian countries on the road of anti-Soviet action, against the policy of exploiters and oppressors of the working people.

We are deeply convinced that a solidary struggle organized by the workers of all countries for the defence of peace, of independence of all nations, and of democratic rights of the working people, will be crowned with full success, since our forces, the forces of peace and democracy, are many times stronger than the dark forces of reaction, fascism, and imperialism.

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Kindly accept, Dear Comrads, our most heartly greetings of trade unionists, and our best wishes of full success in the struggle for peace, democratic rights, and welfare of the working masses".

Source: "Trybuna Ludu"

CONSIDERABLE SOVIET ORDERS FOR  
GDANSK SHIPYARDS.

The Soviet S/S "Vale", displacement 9.800 tons, entered the harbour of Gdańsk in order to undergo in the Gdańsk shipyards a thorough refitment.

Source: P.A.P

SMALL POLISH PORTS IN 1948

The port of Hel received during 1948 a vivid activity.

The port of Hel received during 1948 311 Danish and Swedish fishing cutters. Beside this the average daily number of Polish cutters and motor boats which used to harbour in it amounted to 72.

The port of Władysławowo harboured monthly on the average 500 Polish, Danish, and Swedish cutters. The unloaded cargo for 1948 was 8 500 tons of fish.

The port of Leba harboured in 1948 1,571 cutters and fishing boats.

In Elbląg (thelline to Tolmuck and Krynica Morska included) there arrived jointly ca 16,000 passengers.

The trade through Tolknicko and Frombork was as follows: via Zalew, 28,000 tons of wood, and besides 1,000 tons of petty consignements.

In 1948 the fish cargoes reloaded in all the small ports subject to the authority of the Central Maritime Office (the ports on the coastline from Leba to Frombork) amounted to 14,000 ton, out of which 1,000 tons fall on the ports of the of the Vistula Mouths.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
WARSAW

BULLETIN  
OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No 33

February 14, 1949

EXCHANGE OF NOTES BETWEEN YUGOSLAVIA  
AND POLAND IN CONNECTION WITH THE CALLING  
OF THE MUTUAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE COUNCIL

Yugoslav Note

The Foreign Office of Yugoslavia addressed, on February 1, a note concerning the economic conference of the representatives of the USSR, Poland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Hungary, held in January 1949, and the calling into being of the Mutual Economic Assistance Council of these countries. The Yugoslavian Government expresses in the Note their surprise at the fact that Yugoslavia had not been invited to the above mentioned conference. The Yugoslavian Government declare that this omission to invite Yugoslavia is an act of discrimination which is inconsistent with the pacts which Yugoslavia has concluded with the countries participating in the Conference.

The Note states that the resolutions accepted at this conference, particularly the establishing of the principles of equality and full equality of rights of all the countries belonging to the said Council answer the views of the Yugoslav Government.

The Yugoslav Government express the opinion that, considering the above said, they could also participate in the Mutual Economic Assistance Council.

The Yugoslav Government put forward, as a condition for their participation in the Mutual Economic Assistance Council, a demand for the immediate realization of all commitments, flowing from the pacts concluded with Yugoslavia and for putting an end to the campaign allegedly directed against Yugoslavia.



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Notes with identical contents were addressed by the Yugoslav Government also to the Embassies of the USSR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Hungary.

Reply of the Polish Government.

In answer to the Yugoslav Note, Mr. J.K. Wende, Polish Ambassador in Belgrade, handed in a note of the Polish Government which reads:

"The Polish Government has considered the Note of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia which expresses "Surprise" on account of the omission to invite Yugoslavia to participate in the economic conference of the representatives of the USSR, Poland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Hungary and contains the assertion that this was, with regard to Yugoslavia, an "act of discrimination" inconsistent with the "existing pacts" concluded by Yugoslavia with the USSR, Poland and other countries participants of the above mentioned conference".

The Polish Government think, that the above cited assertion of the Yugoslav Government is groundless, for it is just the Government of Yugoslavia who by assuming a hostile attitude to the USSR and the People's democracies have rendered impossible the participation of Yugoslavia in the Moscow Conference.

The Polish Government consider it absolutely necessary to underline that this hostile attitude of the Yugoslav Government towards Poland is at absolute variance with the Polish-Yugoslav Pact of Friendship and Mutual Assistance and with the commitments which flow for Yugoslavia from this Pact. Under these circumstances the Yugoslav Government has no grounds to be surprised at the omission to invite Yugoslav representatives to the above mentioned conference in Moscow, and, at the same time, they have no grounds to speak about any discrimination whatever.

As far as the problem of "equality" and "full equality of rights" of all members of the Council is concerned, which has been touched upon in the Note of the Yugoslav Government, the above rule has always underlain the policies of the USSR and those of People's democracies.

-3-

It is just the policy of the Yugoslav Government that infringes this principle, and the attempts at presenting this principle as something new in the policy of the USSR and the People's democracies is only one more proof of the Yugoslav Government's hypocrisy.

The Yugoslav Government makes two stipulations for their joining the Mutual Economic Assistance Council.

Firstly, the Yugoslav Government demand that the existing Agreements with Yugoslavia on Mutual Assistance and Friendship, allegedly infringed by the Soviet Union and the People's democracies, be restored into operation.

This pretension of the Yugoslav Government is throughout hypocritical and calculated to mislead the Yugoslav nations. In reality no one, except the Yugoslav Government, has infringed these agreements and commitments replacing the former policy of friendship to Poland by a policy of hostility.

Secondly, the Yugoslav Government demands that the campaign allegedly conducted against Yugoslavia be stopped. This pretension is also thoroughly hypocritical and calculated to mislead the Yugoslav nations.

The Yugoslav Government cannot be ignorant of the fact that neither the Soviet Union nor the People's democracies carry on any campaign against Yugoslavia, they simply pass criticism on the policy of the Yugoslav Government which is hostile to the USSR and the People's democracies.

It is not a mystery to anyone that the Yugoslav Government use mass reprisals and arrests in respect of Yugoslav citizens who are for friendship with the USSR and People's democracies. These mass reprisals and arrests cannot be qualified otherwise than a symptom of hostile policy in regard to the USSR and People's democracies.

The Mutual Economic Assistance Council has been created not for any ordinary economic cooperation such as already exists e.g. between the USSR and Belgium or Holland in the field of trade. The Mutual Economic Cooperation Council has been created for a wide economic cooperation of the countries which follow, in regard to each other, an honest and friendly policy.

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The Polish Government consider the participation of Yugoslavia in the Mutual Economic Assistance Council to be desirable. But this participation is possible only in the event if the Yugoslav Government give up their hostile policy towards the USSR and the People's democracies and resume their former policy of friendship.

The Polish Government have no doubt that only a resolute rupture with the policy of hostility and <sup>the</sup> resumption of the policy of friendship can answer the most vital interests of the Yugoslav nations, the interests of their economic development and Yugoslavia's independence.

Source: PAF

#### STATE-OWNED INDUSTRIES IN JANUARY 1949

All the nationalized industries exceeded the production plan for January 1949.

The output of the metal industry in January was as follows: the machine-tool industry exceeded the Plan for machine-tools by 50%, the plan of metal-lathes - by 48%, for turret lathes, milling machines and other special machine tools - by 8%; in the field of means of transportation, the number of locomotives, provided by the Plan, was exceeded 20%, the number of freight cars - 6%, the number of tank-cars - 20% and the number of bicycles - 44%, about 89,000 units of agricultural and mill machinery were produced, the general mass industry produced 100% the amount of steel and iron cable provided for by the plan, 125% of other kinds of cable, 111% of screws, 112% railway screws and 106% of cans for the preserved food industry the textile machinery industry carried out the January Plan 137%, the plan for the production of looms - 103% and the production of spare parts - 107%, the manufacture in series of sewing machines for the ready made clothes plants was started, the production plan of coal-mining machinery was carried out 100%.

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The State owned canned food industry carried out its plan for January 101.2%. The meat branch comes to the fore with its 107% of the Plan, next comes the fruit-vegetable branch whose plan was carried out 103.5%.

The oil industry considerably exceeded its plan for January. In the department of the extraction of crude oil, 105 % of the Plan was achieved, in the production of raw gasoline - 125%, of stabilized gasoline - 116%, of liquid gas - 115%, of petrol - 110%, of oil - 175%, of lubricating oil - 133%, of asphalt - 126%, of coke - 123%, of paraffin - 117%, of solid lubricators - 140%. The firm "Kopalnictwo Naftowe" has carried out its plan for boring, 103% and the firm "Wiercenia Poszukiwawcze" - 104%.

The Textile industry: The plan of the production of cotton yarn was carried out 102%. The production of cotton goods reached 110% of the plan, by producing 29,711 metres of textiles. At the same time 2,582 tons of cotton yarn were produced which exceeds the plan by 5%. About 3,370 metres of woollen goods were produced. Moreover, we produced 2,527,000 metres of flax textiles, 480,000 of jute goods, 1,424,000 metres of substitutive textiles and over three million metres of silk materials.

The Chemical industry carried out the January plan 102%. Particularly great surpluses were attained in the production of tan liquor, exceeding the plan by 40%, of Glauber's salt - by 20% - of muriatic acid - by 19% and of pneumatic tyres - 22%.

Source: "Trybuna Ludu"

#### LIQUIDATION OF NSZ GANG

The organs of Public Security carried out <sup>a</sup> vigorous action in order to exterminate the bandits infesting several districts in the province of Warsaw.

On February 11, a body of Security agents, with the vigorous assistance of the local population rounded up near Bodzanów 9 bandits - remnants of a NSZ gang - a battle was fought in the course of which 5 bandits were killed, the other four were captured.

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DIPLOMATIC CHRONICLE

Mr. Z. Modzelewski, Minister of Foreign Affairs, received, on February 12, Mr. Ion Raiciu, Rumanian Ambassador to Warsaw, who paid him a leave-taking visit.

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New Rumanian Ambassador Nominated.

Mr. Atanase Joja, Secretary General of the Rumanian Foreign Office, has been appointed Ambassador to Warsaw,

Source: "Trybuna Ludu"

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
WARSAW

BULLETIN  
OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No.32

February 12, 1949

EXPORT OF GRAIN VIA SZCZECIN

One of the largest Polish elevators is in the Szczecin Port. After it has been thoroughly repaired it will be able to hold over 40,000 tons of grain.

In 1948, the equipment and some parts of the elevator were partly restored which enabled us to begin the export of grain via Szczecin. The equipment of the elevator helped to carry on reloading in a speedy and efficient way. In view of the fact that we are confronted by an increased turnover of grain in the Szczecin port, it has been decided to begin repairing the further parts of the elevator. In the immediate future works in connection with the rebuilding and setting in operation of the south parts of the elevator will be started.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

MODEL WAREHOUSE FOR GENERAL CARGO

In 1949, the building of a general cargo warehouse has been started in the duty-free zone of Gdańsk. This warehouse, marked with the figure III, will be of the most modern type and will serve as a model in the building of warehouses in all Polish ports. It is to have 2 stories: the lower one assigned to export goods, and an upper one for the import goods. The area of the storerooms will total 17,000 m<sup>2</sup>.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

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RELOADING IS TO BECOME MORE EFFICACIOUS

The period at hand will be dedicated to making reloading, in the Gdynia-Gdańsk ports, more efficacious. Plans are made to import from abroad ancillary reloading equipment, among other items we shall import shovel-carts to be used in the hold of a ship which will make the reloading of ore phosphorite and other friable commodities much more efficacious. These goods will not be reloaded by means of ordinary cranes which cause a certain part of the cargo to be wasted, but with equipment which will speed up the process of reloading by 300% as against reloading by means of cranes. Similarly, special installations will be built on the wharves which will make the unloading of trains much faster and more efficacious.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

EXPORT OF CHEMICALS

The new trade agreement, concluded between Poland and France for 1949, provides for an exchange of goods totalling 6 milliards of francs on either side.

In the framework of this agreement Poland will export to France a number of basic chemical products, and France will supply us, among other items, with phosphates.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

OUTPUT OF DAIRY AND EGG ESTABLISHMENTS IN 1948

The Central Organization of Dairy and Egg Cooperatives considerably exceeded their production, planned for 1948.

Processing in the dairies also considerably increased in the course of 1948 as against 1947.

Instead of the contemplated production of 13,517 the Dairies produced, in 1948, 17,893, as against the 7,800 tons produced in 1947.

The production of 4,158 tons of curds planned for 1948 was exceeded by 3,431 tons, whereas in 1947 all the Cooperative Dairies produced 2,705 tons of curds. Instead of the planned 2,100 tons of rich cheese, the dairies produced 3,191 tons of rich cheese and 3,911 tons of plain cheese.

-3-

The production of cream has been considerably exceeded: instead of the planned 1,075,000 kg of cream the Central Organization of Cooperative Dairies produced 3,588,000 kg (in 1947 - only 763,000 kg). There is marked improvement in the production of milk: 216,614,000 litres were produced as against the planned 177,000,000 litres (in 1947 - 105 million litres).

A great increase was shown in the production of casein of which the Central Organization of Cooperative Dairies produced over 3.5 million kg, as against the planned 878,000 kg. This is the result of the increased supplies of milk.

The poultry shambles have also considerably increased their production by supplying 3,345 tons of poultry instead of the planned 1,450 tons.

Source: PAF

#### POLISH-CZECHOSLOVAKIAN COOPERATION IN THE SECTOR OF THE TRAINING OF SPECIALISTS

In the framework of the Polish-Czechoslovakian cooperation, the Polish mineral industry concluded last year with the Czechoslovakian mineral industry an agreement on the exchange of apprentices in factories. Last year, 29 persons availed themselves of apprenticeship facilities in Czechoslovakia during the summer holidays. During the same period, 24 apprentices arrived in Poland from Czechoslovakia, they were apprenticed in plants producing fancy china and earthenware goods, in glass works and cement works. At present, 6 Czechoslovakian engineers are staying in Lower Silesia and undergoing special apprenticeship in the framework of the exchange of experience connected with industrial production, between the two countries. In the near future 6 of our ceramic specialists are going to Czechoslovakia.

Source: PAF

#### CENTRAL COMMISSION OF TRADE UNIONS CALLS FOR THE ANNULMENT OF THE TRIAL AGAINST TRADE-UNIONISTS IN GREECE.

The Central Commission of Trade Unions sent the following message to Trygve Lie, Secretary General of UNO and to the Greek government in Athens:

In the name of the 3,500,000 members of the Polish Trade Unions we protest against the trial of the sailors and other leaders of the Greek Trade Unions. The taking up again of the trial



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
WARSAW

BULLETIN  
OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 31

February, 11, 1949

DECLARATION OF ST. RADKIEWICZ, MINISTER  
OF PUBLIC SECURITY

At the Sejm session of February 10, a letter of the Minister of Public Security was handed in, requesting permission to sue deputy Franciszek Wójcicki and another letter informing that deputies: Bańczyk, Kotakowski and Wójcik, former members of the PSL, had crossed the frontier in an illegal manner.

Declaration of Minister Radkiewicz:

Honorable House! -- It is universally known that the general state of Security has greatly improved in the country. It is the result of the steadily increasing force and diligence of the democratic camp and the ever increasing normalization of the whole of our State life. The creative enthusiasm of the wide masses of the Nation in the rebuilding of the country with a new social and political aspect carries away many who have been wavering until now, and is ever more isolating the relentless reactionaries and enemies of People's Poland. And, probably, that is why, as the base of the foe is shrinking, he is again endeavouring to organize various criminal ventures.

It is clear that the stronger becomes the popular democratic system in our country, the more effectively our State repels the attempts at undermining our national sovereignty, the greater, the effort and outlay of means with which Anglo-Saxon imperialism is undavoursing to add vigour to the centres of emigration which are in the process of decomposition and to all the <sup>its</sup> representations in the country, in order to hinder the economic development and the political consolidation of our whole Nation.

-2-

This accounts for the flight of Wojcik and Bańczyk. This accounts also for the revival of the criminal activities of a handful of the revealed and non-revealed former AK members, to whose hearts the interests of Anglo-Saxon imperialists are closer than Poland's interests.

After the flight of the Super-agent-provocateur Mikolajczyk we gave to the Wojciks and Bańczyks possibilities to take part in normal life and work. However, under the cover of loyalty they continued their criminal activities, and recently, on the order of their mandators, they fled from the country to report at one of the branch offices of the Anglo-Saxon intelligence service, in order to carry on subversive action aimed against Poland.

Wojciech was held up at the moment when he was endeavouring to cross Poland's frontier in an illegal manner and should be sued for this offence.

All the former members of AK, who had owned up as well as the members of other organizations were given not only possibilities of peaceful work, but also possibilities of taking up responsible posts in various walks of life. An overwhelming majority of those men have succeeded in joining in the common work for their own and the country's benefit.

However, there were a few among them who, in a treacherous manner, took advantage of the generosity of the People's democracy; they deceived those who had trusted them and, as it appears, they took up again subversive action directed against Poland. Jan Mazurkiewicz (code name Radosław) was the leader of this criminal group. There is no doubt that the threads of this action are leading to the centres of a foreign intelligence service.

Our local reaction which long ago came down to the level of a hireling of the imperialistic warmongers lavishly paid, in turn, in sterling or dollars, has recently started to set in action all their men who are still in the country. We have irrefutable proofs, which we shall use in due time that all this "action" is subordinated to foreign intelligence services, which want to produce in Poland a state of excitement and war panic.

However we are strong enough to frustrate this hostile action. Our apparatus of Public Security works ever more efficiently and ever more effectively fights the enemies of People's Poland. We shall not permit that the interests of the State and those of the People's masses be exposed to any harm. Nobody is allowed in People's Poland to interfere with the Nation's toil, with its march towards a better future. Nobody must destroy its attainments. Nobody must disturb the loyal citizen in his work.

Let us remember that the foe is trying to lull our vigilance by following a hypocritical policy. Our Society which has seen through the iniquitous treason of reaction, should assume a vigilant attitude towards those agents and their new doings. No decent community should tolerate in its midst those open or disguised foes.

The working people and the Government of the Polish Republic has been able and will be able to assume a very friendly attitude to all those who have disagreed with them in the past or even those who have been in open conflict with the popular-democratic camp, but have owned up and started working in a decent way for the country. Let all those work in peace, and rest assured of a friendly and cordial attitude towards them on the part of the working people and the State Authorities.

The Government do not want to pay off old scores, they do not follow a policy of revenge.

Let everyone, who perhaps is still irresolute, find the strength of mind necessary to push away the tentacles <sup>with</sup> which imperialism and its reactionary agents are trying to wrap him up.

We shall have no tolerance for the enemies of the People's Poland.

In the course of the debate which followed Minister Radkiewicz's speech the following motion was made:

1. The Legislative Sejm deprives Stanisław Bańczyk, Tomasz Kołakowski and Stanisław Wójcik of their deputy mandates.

2. The Legislative Sejm calls upon the Government to deprive Stanisław Bańczyk, Tomasz Kołakowski and Stanisław Wójcik of Polish citizenship.

The motion was passed by a unanimous vote.

Source: PAP

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The motion was passed by a unanimous vote.

Source: PAP

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RATIFICATION OF THE AGREEMENT WITH RUMANIA  
ON FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION & MUTUAL ASSISTANCE

On February 10, 1949, the Legoslative Seym of the Polish Republic passed, by a manifestatively unanimous vote, a resolution concerning the ratification of the Agreement on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between Poland and Rumania, signed in Bucharest on 26.1. 1949, and the ratification of the Convention on economic cooperation between Poland and the Rumanian People's Republic.

Source: PAP

MECHANIZATION OF AGRICULTURE IN POLAND

About 8,000 tractors were repaired in winter at the shops of the State Technical Agricultural Service. About 15,000 tractors will take part in this spring's ploughing campaign. The mechanization of agriculture in Poland is making an ever better progress thus raising the output per ha.

This year the number of tractors will be increased by another 6,000. At the same time, mass production of spare parts will also increase.

There will be 194 permanent shops in the country (with 2433 machine tools) and about 100 emergency travelling repair shops.

In 1947, there were 180 ha of ploughed land to one tractor and 22 kg of fuel per ha. In 1948 this ratio improved: reaching 270 ha per tractor, and a lesser consumption of fuel per ha, only 19.3 kg.

Source: "Życie Warszawy"

MOTORIZATION EQUIPMENT FROM THE USSR

In connection with the recently signed trade agreement between Poland and the USSR, a delegation is starting for Moscow in the immediate future, in order to conduct detailed talks on the supplies of motorization equipment to Poland.

We are to obtain from the Soviet Union tractors, motor ploughs, motor lorries, pneumatic tyres and spare parts for motocars and tractors.

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FIRST MOTO<sup>R</sup>CAR MADE IN POLAND  
AT THE POZNAN FAIR

Among the exhibits of the Polish heavy industry in the International Poznań Fair the greatest attraction will be the first car of the "Star" type entirely produced by Polish engineers and workers and a modern fire engine beautifully equipped, from the technical point of view.

Source: "PAP

ACHIEVEMENTS OF SMELTING INDUSTRY

In the area under the Central Board of the Smelting industry, the building of 5 smaller mines was completed in 1948, while 6 are being extended, 3 of which have great production possibilities. Moreover, plans for the building of further mines are being worked out and intensive research works are in progress.

The joint plan of Associated Iron Ore and Flux Mines has been exceeded 15.5% which is, above all, to the miner's credit.

Source: "Trybuna Ludu"

# MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WARSAW

## BULLETIN OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 30

February 10, 1949

### THE SEYM COMMISSIONS DEAL WITH THE ACTIVITY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

On February 9, a session of the Financial-Budgetary and Economic Planning Commissions was held at which the preliminary budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for 1949 was dealt with. Mr. Z. Modzelewski, Minister of Foreign Affairs, took part in the session.

In 1948, the Polish foreign policy displayed a lively activity in all sectors. With an ever increasing diligence Poland did not overlook any opportunity of contributing, to a substantial extent, to the fight for Peace and frequently took the initiative in this fight. This found an expression in Poland's pronouncements at the Third General Assembly of the United Nations which contributed greatly to deal heavy blows to the warmongers and creators of new blocs of aggression.

The total number of Polish representative offices abroad, which in 1945 was 55, has increased more than 100% and is at present 119.

The Polish consular network shows the greatest increase. The network of honorary consulates, whose number was, in 1939, 150, has been completely liquidated.

The Press and Information Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has recently set in operation some new centres of foreign information.

The development of the Polish consular network has as its aim to extend consular protection to agglomerations of Polish citizens working abroad as well as to refugees and displaced persons. Some of the consulates are to extend protection over the developing Polish mercantile marine.

Grants prelinimated for cultural and educational care, for social care and Polish schools abroad have been increased in this year's budget.

It was stated that the policy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is constructive and its great contribution to the building of lasting Peace was underlined.

When the debates were closed, Minister Modzelewski held the floor and answered the questions of the deputies. He stated among other things that the problem of the reemigration of the Poles from South America was under examination, and the reemigration from Manchuria is being arranged for.

Action having as its aim the recovery of the Polish arrases which are in Canada, will be carried on until the arrases have returned to Poland.

Source: "Trybuna Ludu"

#### FIFTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE SEYM

To-day, on February 10, 1949, begins the 54<sup>th</sup> plenary session of the Legislative Diet of the Polish Republic. The agenda includes among other thins the report of the Foreign Affairs Commission on the governmental draft laws concerning the ratification of the Agreement on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between Poland and the Rumanian People's Republic signed in Bucharest on January 26, 1949 and the ratification of the Convention on Economic Cooperation signed in Bucharest on September 10, 1948.

Source: "Trybuna Ludu"

#### SWEDISH ENVOY PRESENTS HIS LETTERS OF CREDENCE TO THE PRESIDENT OF POLAND

On February 9, Mr. Gosta Engzell, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Sweden, presented his letters of credence to the President of Poland, at the Belvedere.

When handing in the letters, the Envoy delivered a speech in which he declared among other things:

"I wish to assure you, Mr. President, that both the King's Government and the Swedish nation watch with the warmest sympathy and the greatest admiration the work of rebuilding carried on in Poland with such such selfsacrificing efforts, wishing at the same time that these efforts lead, as soon as possible, to the stabilization of the happiness and prosperity of the Polish



Nation.

It would be superfluous to assure you, Mr. President, how much I feel honoured by being entrusted with such a high mission. I shall spare no effort to fulfil it. I shall be always guided by the same feelings of friendship and goodwill, which have inspired my predecessor. Like my predecessor I also dare trust that your Excellency and the Government of the Polish Republic will lend me their friendly and potent support".

The President accepting the letters of credence, said in his reply:

"I am pleased to hear your assurance of warm sympathy and full appreciation of the Swedish Government and Nation for the Polish Nation working with such devotion at the rebuilding of their country devastated by the hitlerite aggressor. We consider our economic cooperation with Sweden to be an important co-efficient in the building of the new economic order.

Owing to the extension of our Coast on the Baltic, the sea has brought us closer to each other.

We are tending to stabilize the work of peace in the spirit of justice and universal security."

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

#### DEVELOPMENT OF THE FLAX CULTIVATION IN POLAND

Flax grows very well in our climate, on our soil. The area on which fibre plants are cultivated has increased from 8,000 ha, in 1946, to 15,000 ha in 1947 and to 46,000 ha in 1948 (43,000 ha of flax fields and 3,000 ha of hemp fields) This has considerably contributed to supply the demand for these raw materials from local sources.

The plan for 1950 provides for the increase of the flax field area up to 75,000 ha and that of hemp to 7,000 ha. At the final phase of the 6-year plan, in 1955, the plantations of fibre plants will reach 180,000 ha, which will enable us to achieve self-sufficiency and to export substantial amounts of fibre and oakum.

Parallel with the increase of the area sown with flax, we contemplate the development of a manufacturing base of the flax industry.

The 6-year plan provides for the building of a number of plants for the retting, braking and hackling of flax, above all

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in the provinces situated on the right bank of the Vistula, which have been, until now, industrialized only to a very insignificant degree, i.e. the provinces of Białystok, Olsztyn, Rzeszów and Lublin.

The development of the cultivation of fibrous plants and the building of new manufacturing establishments will considerably contribute to raise the standard of living of smallholders. The planters' after having signed contracts with the representatives of the braking-hackling plants receive cash advances, seed and fertilizers. When the goods have been delivered, the transactions are finally settled on terms very profitable for the planter. Among other advantages he may also obtain 50% of the amount due to him in kind, i.e. in textiles at prices 20% lower than those charged by retailers.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

#### CULTIVATION OF MEDICINAL HERBS

The cultivation of medicinal herbs holds a very important position in the plans of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform. This year the area sown with medicinal herbs will come to 1,000 ha. Regions particularly adapted by their climate and soil for the cultivation of individual herbs have been mapped out.

In view of the fact that many kinds of herbs do not demand any special cultivation or care, their production will be carried on on small farms and will contribute to raise the income of those farms, because 1 ha sown with medicinal herbs yields an yearly income of about 200,000 - 300,000 zł.

The most important item in the plan for the cultivation of herbs is mint.

In 1949, the production of mint oil has been started. The demand for mint oil is about 4,500 kg, worth about 100,000,000 zł. This demand for mint-oil will be entirely covered by this year's yield.

Source "Rzeczpospolita"

# MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WARSAW

## BULLETIN OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 29

February 9, 1949

### BUDGET OF THE PRESIDIUM OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The Financial-Budgetary and Economic Planning Commissions of the Seym held their debates on February 8. The debates dealt with the budget of the Presidium of the Council of Ministers.

The preliminary budget of the Presidium of the Ministers' Council for 1949 closes with the sum of 4,047,252,000 zł. on the revenue side and 20,034,299,000 zł. on the expenditure side.

Expenses connected with the Bureau of the Committee of Ministers for Cultural Affairs have increased from 349,781,000 zł. to 821,200,000 zł. in connection with the creation of the Committee for the Popularization of the Book and the Commission for the Affairs connected with the Rebuilding of Polish Science which are confronted by very important tasks. The Committee for the Popularization of the Book published, in 1948, 100,000 books.

Premier Cyrankiewicz stated among other things:

"The problem of the building of the House of Culture is at present being worked out. It is to be a monumental representative edifice, in which the working masses will be able to spend their leisure availing themselves of the clubroom, library and spectacles".

In order to meet the needs of the vocational training of youth as well as those of education, physical culture and sports, the preliminary budget assigns to the Supreme Council for Youth Affairs and Physical Culture the sum of 1,273,350,000 zł.,

to the Universal Organization "Service to Poland" - the sum of 9,872,681,000 zł. and for the Central Board of Physical Culture 1, 74,540,000 zł. The Premier announced that, a Commissary for the Combating of Illiteracy would be called, in the near future.

Source: "Życie Warszawy"

#### INVESTMENTS IN THE PAPER INDUSTRY

The paper industry owes its considerable attainments, in 1948, to the planned carrying out of investment works.

The total sum of investment credits, for 1948, amounted, together with the sums destined for capital repairs, to 1,480 million zł. By the end of January 1949 those credits were utilized in 80%, by the end of the investment year, i.e. 31.3.1949, the credits will be utilized 100%.

Among other things, works in connection with the rebuilding of a great factory of straw cellulose, first of its kind in Poland, have been carried on. This factory will be set in operation on March 1, 1949.

A substantial item is the rebuilding of a large factory of electrotechnical pressboard. Thanks to the efforts of the workers the factory was rebuilt before the appointed date in December 1948. This year the factory will produce the first 1,500 tons of pressboard.

In 1948 the factory in Kalety was rebuilt, and equipment indispensable for the processing of scrap resin was fitted up. Thanks to the new equipment the factory will produce resinous glue indispensable for the gluing of paper.

Considerable investment works have been carried out in the Niedomice factory, which has been rebuilt from the very foundation, in the Klucze and Jeziorna papermills, as well as in many others.

In the papermill near Poznań, the cardboard factory producing multi-layer cardboard, which is a considerable item among our paper industry exports, was rebuilt before the appointed time.

In addition to all this, numerous capital repairs in factories, already in operation, have been carried out. Many of them were completed much earlier than the date provided for, which contributed to increase production, in the paper industry.

"Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

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POLISH CZECHOSLOVAKIAN COOPERATION  
IN DAIRY PRODUCTION

The Polish-Czechoslovakian Dairy Subcommittee, operating in the framework of the Cooperation Council of the two countries, began its debates on February 8, 1949. In the course of the conference the problem of the exchange of dairy produce was dealt with as well as with that of the supply of dairy goods for processing. Moreover, the results of experiments in the department of the organization of dairy and egg production, both in Poland and Czechoslovakia, were dealt with in detail.

Within the framework of the agreement on the exchange of goods between Poland and Czechoslovakia, obligating in the period ending on June 31, 1949, Poland will export to Czechoslovakia 22 million newly laid eggs and about 5 million eggs, unfit for consumption, for technical purposes. The representatives of Czechoslovakia stated that the quality of the eggs obtained from Poland had been quite satisfactory, which may be attributed to the strict observance of the export standards, established by the Ministry of Industry and Trade. Moreover, Poland will supply Czechoslovakia with biological casein necessary for the food industry. The supplies in 1949 will total 500 tons.

The problem of the supply of machinery and technical equipment for the Polish dairy and egg plants has been also dealt with. In 1949, 70 refrigeration cases have been obtained from the Skoda works.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

DIVISION OF THE COUNTRY INTO PRODUCTION  
AND STOCK BREEDING REGIONS

The Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform has worked out a plan of cattle breeding regions with a basic division into an eastern and western part. The western region will bear the character of meat-milk production, while the eastern one will be only a milk producing region. In view of the fact that some parts of the region are poor in pasture land and meadows, the Ministry of Agriculture has already taken up preparatory steps in order to create an adequate fodder base, to make turnover more efficient and to increase the production of milk and meat.

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Moreover, a detailed plan has been worked out for such stock breeding areas which are limited only to regions with satisfactory natural conditions for stock breeding i.e. with a natural plentiful supply of fodder.

Source: PAP

#### DEVELOPMENT OF TOBACCO PRODUCTION IN POLAND

In order to raise the standard of the production of tobacco the Tobacco Planting Establishments in Grudziadz (Pomerania) have started this year, at the cost 250 million zł., the building of 4 fermentation chambers, with a capacity of processing 4 million kg. of raw tobacco within one season. The building of a large fermentation plant is nearly finished.

The cultivation of tobacco in Pomerania is developing in a satisfactory way: in 1945, over 4,800 planters cultivated tobacco on 530 ha, last year there were about 6,900 planters on 2,000 ha. The planters are chiefly holders of small or middle sized farms.

The productivity of tobacco is steadily increasing. While in 1946, the average yield per ha was 630 kg, in 1948 the yield was nearly 1,900 Kg. per ha. The value of the raw material purchased in Poland by the Pomeranian Establishments of Tobacco Planting totalled, last year, 450 million zł.

Source: PAP

#### EXPORT OF MINERAL PRODUCTS

The year 1948 has brought to the mineral industry a considerable increase of the export trade, expressed by the figure 39% as against production in 1947. We have exported goods produced by this industry to 22 countries, while the range of our trade has reached as far as South America (Brazil and Argentina) and Iran. Our exports comprised 30 various kinds of commodities.

Source: "Trybuna Ludu"

#### MACHINERY FOR THE LEATHER INDUSTRY

The leather industry obtained, in the fourth quarter of 1948, over 1,400 machines from Czechoslovakia and a certain amount of machines from Italy and France. Moreover, Czechoslovakia has sent back 17 machines which have been repaired and will, in the near future, supply the remaining 33 machines which were sent over from Poland for repairs.

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In addition to this, spare parts, valued at 60 million zł., have already arrived from Czechoslovakia.

Source: "Trybuna Ludu"

#### GREAT EXHIBITION IN 1950

On February 8, 1949, at the session of the budget commission of the Sejm, Premier Cyrankiewicz announced that we contemplate in 1950 the organization of another great exhibition like the Wrocław Exhibition with particular consideration given to the problems of agriculture.

A special memorial book will be dedicated to the Wrocław Exhibition, designed to underline its weight. It will be edited in Wrocław. In connection with the liquidation of the Regained Territories Exhibition, most of the artistic exhibits will be handed over to recreation clubs and houses of culture.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

#### POLAND'S PARTICIPATION IN THE LEIPZIG FAIR

Poland takes part in the International Fair in Leipzig which will be held between March 6 and 13, 1949.

The ingenious and interesting diagrams exhibited in the show will illustrate: vocational training, the synthesis of work competition, (a graphic representation) maximum standards of productiveness, promotion of workers in industry etc.

Next, we shall exhibit diagrams illustrating our potential exports to the West, diagrams illustrating social problems: (holidays, health service, crèches etc) figures of the 3-year Plan, increase in the exchange of goods between Poland and the Soviet Zone, (this exchange was in 1946 - 14 million dollars, in 1949 it is planned for 150 million dollars), and diagrams representing the destruction of rebuilding of post-war Poland.

Source: "Trybuna Ludu"

#### DIPLOMATIC CHRONICLE

Mr. Zygmunt Modzelewski, Minister of Foreign Affairs, received, on February 8, the newly appointed Bulgarian Ambassador to Warsaw, Mr. Ferdinand Teodorov Korowski.

oOo

Foreign Minister Z. Modzelewski received, on February 8, Mr. Israel Barzilay, Israeli Envoy to Warsaw.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
WARSAW

BULLETIN  
OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 28

February 8, 1949

RESOLUTIONS OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL  
OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY (SD)

On February 6, the Supreme Council of the Democratic Party concluded their debates. The Supreme Council of the SD passed a resolution which reads:

"The October session of the Supreme Council and the Convention of the activists of the Democratic Party have marked out the road for the further development of the Party, by establishing that the Democratic Party at the new stage of Poland's history would accompany the People's masses in their march towards Socialism.

The rightness of the road chosen by the Supreme Council found its confirmation in the further development of the internal and international situation. In this period the fusion of the Polish working class was effected.

The Fusion Congress of the Workers' Parties has formulated the clear, concrete collective tasks not only for the working class but for the whole Nation, the realistic tasks based on scientific theory, indispensable for the building of the foundations of Socialism in Poland.

The 6-year Plan constitutes a foundation for the building of Socialism in Poland by setting gigantic tasks before the whole nation.

This binds the Democratic Party by the far-reaching duty of training our intelligentsia and our small-goods sector for the realization of the 6-year Plan which is close at hand.

The Polish intelligentsia, next to the worker and the peasant, has played, is playing and will go on playing a positive and creative role in the process of the rebuilding and Socialist reform of the country."



"Fully conscious of the growing forces of democracy and Peace, the forces of truth and victory, we are building our future, being convinced of the pointlessness of the efforts of the imperialists and world reaction to whom Time portends disaster and ruin."

Source: "Trybuna Ludu"

#### POLISH-CZECHOSLOVAKIAN CULTURAL COOPERATION

##### Conference of Polish & Czechoslovakian Film Technicians.

Between February 3 and 6 a conference of the Polish and Czechoslovakian film technicians was held in Nieborów.

The Conference had as its aim to review the technical problems in the two countries, in the Field of film production, and the establishing of cooperation in the field of film technique.

Three commissions held debates in the framework of the Conference. They dealt with the fixing of the Czechoslovakian and Polish technicians' opinions on the coordination of programmes in film production. Also problems connected with the training of future cadres of film employees and with technical studies were dealt with.

Poland needs 500 more skilled film operators. Czechoslovakia has at present 2700 cinemas, but she provides for increasing this number up to 4000. Poland has 600 cinemas and intends building 4,000 more in the framework of the 6-year Plan.

In Nieborów 14 Czechoslovakian experts on film production and 16 Polish film specialists took part in the debates.

The next conference will be held in May, 1949, in Czechoslovakia.

Source: PAP

##### Delegation of Polish Professors in Czechoslovakia.

A delegation of Polish professors, lecturing in the Polish vocational schools, is staying at present in Czechoslovakia. The professors visited some Czechoslovakian scientific institutions. They will go to Marienbad and attend some lectures given for workers and farmers who want to begin higher studies.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

### EXCHANGE OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Director Z. Wasilkowska, Judge of the Supreme Court in Warsaw, has arrived in Prague on the invitation of the Czechoslovakian Minister of Justice. The visit has as its aim to arrange with the adequate Czechoslovakian factors the details of the exchange of students of the Law between Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

### EXPORT OF FLOOR TILES TO HOLLAND AND AUSTRALIA

The only in Poland factory of floor tiles is in Opoczno, Province of Łódź. The factory employs about 350 workers who carried out their yearly plan of production, for 1948, providing for the production of 60,000 m<sup>3</sup> of tiles, nearly in 130%, producing 17,000 tiles.

In 1948, considerable amounts of tiles were exported to Holland, Norway and even Australia. In the country, the largest deliveries were sent to Warsaw.

This year the factory has obtained orders for over 300,000 of tiles.

Source: PAP

### DRY ICE FACTORY

In Gdańsk the repairs of the premises which will house the first in Poland factory of dry ice, obtained by chemical processes from carbonic acid, are nearly finished.

All the equipment necessary for the setting in operation of the factory is already on the spot. Production will begin in March, 1949.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

### LARGEST SEED-HUSKING ESTABLISHMENT

The largest in Poland and one of the largest in the world, seed husking plant in Kłesnow near Chojnice, handled in 1948 2 million kg. of fir cones. Of this 20,000 kg. of fir-tree seed were obtained, supplying the needs of Poland, in this department, 25%.

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There is also in Kros<sup>n</sup>ów a selective seed producing station. Research in connection with the multiplication of the local species of fir-tree is carried on a large scale. This research is of great importance for the production of select timber.

At the same time seed plantations of fir-trees are started. Attempts at improving the trees by grafting on 3-5 year-old seedlings scions of old fir-trees gave excellent results.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

#### TURNOVER IN THE POLISH PORTS ~~W 1949~~

According to provisional data supplied by the Gdańsk Sea-Board' in January 1949, 1,098,707 tons of goods were handled in the Gdynia-Gdańsk ports, with exports amounting to 989,584 tons and imports to 109,123 tons.

The most conspicuous of our exports was coal (870,940 tons), of our imports -- ore.

We exported through Gdynia, in January, 459,610 tons of goods, through Gdańsk - 529,974 tons. We imported through Gdynia 66,411 tons of goods, through Gdańsk -- 42,712 tons.

366 In January, 1949, 370 ships docked in the Szczecin port, and left the port. The turnover totalled over 300,000 tons exceeding by 200% the turnover of January 1948. The most important commodities which passed through the Szczecin port were: coal, ore apatite, scrap iron and timber.

Source: PAP

#### NEW RELOADING RECORD ESTABLISHED BY THE SZCZECIN PORT

The longshoremen employed at the reloading of coal on the "Arsenal" wharf established a new record, on February 3, by reloading within 24 hours 3,018 tons of coal instead of the planned 2,030 tons. We should add that on the same wharf only 1,000 tons were reloaded in 1948.

The Polish vessel "Poznań" was reloaded in 29 hours instead of the 108 hours provided for the operation, which also beats the record.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

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DIPLOMATIC CHRONICLE

The President of Poland received on February 7, Mr. Harold Eeman, Belgian Envoy to Warsaw, who paid him a leave-taking visit.

oOo

Mr. Zygmunt Modzelewski, Minister of Foreign Affairs, received, on February 7, Mr. Victor Lohachev, USSR Ambassador to Warsaw.

oOo

On the same day Minister Modzelewski received Mr. Rado Eribicevic, Yugoslav Ambassador to Warsaw, and Mr. Reynier Flaes, Dutch Envoy to Warsaw.

Source: "Trybuna Ludu"

# MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WARSAW

## BULLETIN

OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 27

February, 7, 1949

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PROTEST OF THE POLISH WORKERS AGAINST THE  
IMPEACHMENT OF THE COMMUNIST LEADERS IN THE USA

The Central Commission of Trade Unions (KCZZ) issued a declaration in connection with the trial of the 12 leaders of the USA Communist Party which proclaims among other things:

"The Central Commission of the Trade Unions in Poland, representing 3.5 million workers joins in the protest of all progressive organizations throughout the world against the ignominious trial of the 12 leaders of the USA Communist Party.

We cannot keep silent when the American Government impeaches the leaders of the American workers' movement, for having come out against the attacks on the Trade Unions, demanded the abolition of the slave-labour Taft-Hartley Act, courageously stood up for the rights of the American working class, opposed the American foreign policy, inspired by the great capitalistic monopolies, and come out against the criminal psychosis and war propaganda as well as against the increase of expenditure on armaments which are an ever increasing burden on the shoulders of the USA working masses.

In the face of this cynical violation of the basic civic liberties by the USA authorities -- in the name of the Polish working class which sustained such tremendous losses during the bloody hitlerite occupation -- we demand that the trial of the 12 leaders be annulled, for it is an outrage to the memory of all those who gave their lives fighting for liberty and democracy against fascism.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

POLISH WOMEN DEMAND THAT THE TRIAL AGAINST  
THE COMMUNIST LEADERS BE ANNULLED.

The Central Executive of the Women's League, in the name of the many thousands of its members -- the Polish women, addressed to the prosecutors in New-York a message of protest against the trial of the 12 leaders of the Communist movement. This message reads:

The Polish women watch anxiously the course of the action against the democratic leaders of the USA as they are still mindful of the ignominious history of hitlerite Germany which began its criminal history by organizing a provocative trial in connection with the setting on fire of the Reichstag and outlawing the Communist Party. Oświęcim, Majdanek, Treblinka -- mass death camps -- in which millions of innocent people met with their deaths -- were the results of these acts.

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The Polish women will never forget the 6 millions of their brothers and sisters -- victims of hitlerite fascism.

In the name of those victims we demand that democratic liberties be guaranteed to all American citizens and we most vehemently protest against the trial of the American working class leaders.

Source: "Życie Warszawy"

#### PRODUCTION OF PAPER INDUSTRY

The paper industry exceeded its yearly plan of production in all its sectors. The production of emery paper reached 105.3 % of the Plan, the production of cellulose -- 112.5%, the production of paper -- 111.8% and the production of cardboard -- 105.8%.

The year 1948 showed also, in all departments of production, a considerable excess of the highest pre-war production, ranging between 14% and 50% (the production of newsprint by 50%, printing paper by 14%, writing paper by 16% and others by 24%).

The most important attainment is the maintenance of continuous production and the raising of the productive capacity of all paper mills.

The effort of the workers and the rationalization movement in the paper industry has resulted in the exceeding of the output planned for 1948 by nearly 46,000 tons and the pre-war production of paper by nearly 50,000.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

#### CLOTHING INDUSTRY EXCEEDED THE YEARLY PLAN

All the departments of production of the Central Board of the Clothing Industry considerably have exceeded their yearly plans for 1948.

The favourable results in the ready-made-clothes industry, which is the largest department of the clothing industry, are due to the collective effort of the workers, 80% of whom are women and young persons.

The increased productiveness of work has been accompanied by an increase in the wages, so that at present the actual wages of productive workers in the clothing industry have increased by 15% - 20% as against December, 1948.

Source: "Trybuna Ludu"

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AUSTRIAN TRACTORS FOR POLISH COAL

In the framework of the Polish-Austrian Clearing Agreement the Central Commercial Bureau of the Motor Industry has purchased 400 tractors in the Steyer-Daimler Works. These tractors are provided with 26 h.p. Diesel engines and are similar to the Zetor 25 tractors of which we shall obtain this year 2,700 from Czechoslovakia.

The Steyer-Daimler tractors will arrive in Poland in the course of the next months, and the Austrian firm will give us a 6-month guarantee. We shall pay Austria for the tractors with coal.

Source: PAP

RAW MATERIALS FOR INDUSTRY SUPPLIED BY THE CENTRAL BOARD OF UTILIZABLE REFUSE

The Central Board of Utilizable Refuse supplied in the course of 1948 over 100,000 tons of various raw materials to the nationalized plants, carrying out the yearly plan of supplies 140%. As against 1947, these supplies have increased nearly twofold.

The main customer for utilizable refuse is the paper industry which the Central Board supplied last year with about 40,000 tons of waste paper and about 20,000 tons of rags. The most important of the other customers are: chemical, mineral and textile industries.

At present we are steadily extending our export of seraps. Last year we exported to Sweden about 4, 500 tons of scrap glass.

Great possibilities are also in store for the export of bristles and horse-hair. Before the war, Poland was, next to China and Germany, the chief exporter of bristles and horse-hair.

The largest in Europe Nowa Sol plants in Lower Silesia are engaged in the processing of bristles and horse-hair.

The chief buyers of these commodities are: Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and the USA.

Source: PAP

POLAND'S PARTICIPATION IN THE PRAGUE INTERNATIONAL FAIR

The Polish stand in the Central Hall of the International Fair in Prague will occupy an area of 432 m<sup>2</sup> adjacent to the Swiss and Hungarian stands.

We shall exhibit in the trade-representative part of the stand products of our metal, coal, food, paper, textile, mineral, fancy goods and fish industries.



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The second part of the stand will have as its aim to illustrate Polish-Czechoslovakian economic cooperation. The closest cooperation between Poland and Czechoslovakia is developing in the shipping, power and leather industries.

Source: PAP

#### ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE POLISH SHIPYARDS IN 1948

The Associated Polish Shipyards owing to work competition and the support of cooperating industries carried out the plan, for 1948, 120%. Two ore and coal carrying ships - S/S "Soldek" and S/S "Jedność Robotnicza" were launched before the appointed date. The hull of the S/S "Oliwa" has been launched. Moreover, 3 floating docks have been repaired, one of them - three months before the date provided for by the Plan.

Moreover, 126 railway, marine and other boilers have been renovated, 335 freight cars, 24 passenger cars have been repaired and 27 refrigeration cars have been rebuilt. About 800 tons of casts and 1,208 tons of steel constructions have been completed.

By the end of December 1948, the Associated Polish Shipyards employed over 9,000 workers.

Source: PAP

#### NEW SHIPS BUILT IN THE GDYNIA SHIPYARDS

Preparatory work in connection with the building of a ship of the "Lewant" type (4,000 DWT, 105 m in length, 15 m in width, 4,200 h.p.) have been completed at the Gdańsk shipyards.

Moreover, in 1949, 4 ore and coal carrying ships will be launched as well as 4 fishing trawlers.

In addition to all this, the Gdańsk shipyards will also continue their work at the building of 4 sea tugs.

Source: PAP

#### NEW POWER STATION IN GORZOW, LUBUSZA PROVINCE

In Gorzów, Lubusza Province, works in connection with the building of a great power station are in progress. The power of the new plant is to be 42 mega-watts.

The building of the main hall in which the steam boilers and turbines will be fitted up has been completed, the other halls are 30% ready for use. The steam boilers, ordered in Sweden, are already on their way to Poland. The fitting up of the boilers and equipment

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of the power station will be finished in the near future.

After the setting in operation, which will take place about the middle of 1949, the plant will supply the whole Lubusza Province with power and make up for the shortage of power felt in the Szczecin and Poznan districts.

Source: PAP

Political and Diplomatic Chronicle.

On February 5, a session of the Central Cooperation Commission of the SL and PS<sup>4</sup> was held in Warsaw.

The chief items on the agenda were the problems connected with cooperation between SZ and PSZ, the convocation of the Supreme Councils of the two Parties and of a Fusion Congress. Also the problem of further training in common of rural leaders was dealt with.

Source: PAP

SESSION OF THE SEYM

On Thursday, February 10, 1949, at 10 a.m. a plenary session of the Legislative Sejm will be held in Warsaw,

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POLISH DELEGATION TO THE UN ECONOMIC COUNCIL

Dr. Edward Droznafak, Vice-minister of Finance, who has arrived from Warsaw, will represent Poland, together with Dr. Suchy, the permanent Polish legate to UNO, at the session beginning on 7.2. 1949.

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Mr. Z. Modzelewski, Minister of Foreign Affairs, received, on February 5, Mr. Eero Järnefelt, Finnish Envoy to Warsaw.

Source: PAP

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
WARSAW

BULLETIN  
OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 26

February 3, 1949

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Fifty-third Plenary Session of the Sejm

The 53<sup>d</sup> Plenary Session of the Legislative Sejm was held on February 4, 1949.

Among the matters, dealt with at the session, the most important was the bill on the reorganization of the supreme authorities in national economy and the problem of increasing the breeding of cattle and pigs..

Bill on the Reorganization of Supreme Authorities in National Economy.

I The office of the Minister of Industry and Trade is to be abolished and, instead of the Ministry of Industry and Trade, there will be 6 Ministries.

For the Affairs of Industry: The Ministry of Mining and Power, the Ministry of Heavy Industry, the Ministry of Light Industry and the Ministry of Agricultural and Food Industries.

For the Affairs of Trade: The Ministry of Home Trade and the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

II To meet the needs of national economy a Central Board of Schooling and Vocational Training will be created, which will concentrate all the problems of vocational training in the field of national economy, except agriculture and higher education.

III A State Commission for Economic Planning will be created which will coordinate the activities of all Ministries of Industry and those of the Central Planning Board. Moreover, the Economic Committee at the Council of Ministers will be reorganized.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

Speech of Premier Cyrankiewicz at the Sejm.

Premier J. Cyrankiewicz delivered a speech at the Sejm Session of February 4, in which he declared among other things:

In the name of the Government I submit to the Honourable House the draft of the Act on the reorganization of the supreme authorities in our national economy. This act has as its aim to adjust the organization of the supreme authorities in our national economy, i.e. the organization of the control of our economy; to the far reaching structural changes which have occurred and are still occurring in our economy and to the great tasks confronting us in this field.

The basic element of the submitted draft act is the resolution on the abolition of the office of the Minister of Industry and Trade and the creation of six Ministries instead of the abolished Ministry of Industry and Trade.

Analysing the reasons which had induced the Government to submit to the Sejm a draft act providing for such far reaching changes in the organization of the supreme economic authorities, Premier Cyrankiewicz underlined that the existing concentration of all administration in the field of industry and foreign and home trade in the hands of one office had proved useful and the Ministry of Industry and Trade had fulfilled the tasks confronting it.

However, the new tasks which are at present confronting our economy call for new organizational forms. At present the concentration of the whole administration of industry and trade in the hands of one office would be neither useful nor advisable.

As far as industry is concerned, after the organizational forms, the financial system and the wage system have been put in good order and the period of rebuilding has been concluded, the centre of gravity has been shifted onto technical problem and the problem of selection of cadres. It has become impossible to control, in the technical and personnel sense, the immense complex of national industry.

By bringing the managers closer to the plants, the new forms of control over nationalized industries will make it possible to utilize the initiative, energy and inventiveness of the working class to a greater extent than it has been done until now. The new forms of control will create better, than the existing ones, possibilities for the introduction of a correct policy in the field of the cadres, the proper placing of right men in the right places, appointing working men and women to leading posts in the socialized industries and the most effective and full utilization of the technical intelligentsia.

As far as trade is concerned, the Government are aware how important for the supply of the wide masses is the correct organization of the distribution and, therefore, they think it absolutely necessary to set this problem apart from the rest of the problems and to create a special department of State administration and to entrust the control of these problems to the Ministry of Home Trade.

As far as foreign trade is concerned, the problem of Poland's steadily increasing participation in the markets of world trade, in the field of export and import, and the tightening of cooperation between Poland and the USSR and People's democracies which has found a conspicuous expression in the calling of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, calls for the creation of adequate organizational forms and control in the shape of a separate Ministry for Foreign Trade.

Another element of the draft act submitted by the Government is the creation of a special office embracing in the scope of its activities all problems connected with the schooling and vocational training for the needs of national economy: the Central Board of Vocational Training. The uniform management of all problems connected with secondary vocational education and technical training (except agriculture) will operate under this Board.

This will be undoubtedly a great stride towards the preparation of new qualified cadres of the working class, and technical as well as vocational improvement of working people.

The third element of the draft act which the Government submits to the Sejm is the solution of the problem of the Coordination of Activities in all departments of the State administration in the field of national economy. Until now these functions have rested directly with the Economic Committee at the Council of Ministers, the Central Planning Office and, to a great extent, with the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

The Government see the correct solution of this problem in the creation of a State Commission for Economic Planning as a strong central planning and coordinating institution.

The creation of the State Commission for Economic Planning is closely connected with the fourth basic element of the draft submitted by the Government, viz. the problem of the legal regulation of the institution of the Economic Committee at the Ministers' Council.

The Economic Committee at the Council of Ministers is, under the draft act, an organ of the Government and, therefore, it is subordinated to the Council of Ministers, while all its members are fully responsible to the Sejm.

The new organization is a consequence of the constant development of the Socialist sector in our economy; it creates an organizational basis for the efficient carrying out of the 6-year Plan.

Source: "Życie Warszawy"

Speech of Minister Dab-Kociol.

When speaking on the increasing of cattle and pig breeding Min.Dab-Kociol said among other things:

Recently, the Government passed a number of important resolutions concerning the development of stock breeding and animal production creating particularly favourable conditions for the increase and speeding up of this development.

In the investment plan and in the Budget, the State assigns 6.7 milliards of zł. for the fostering of the development of breeding. If we add to this reductions of taxes amounting to about 5 milliards, premiums for the rearing of calves, and punctual deliveries of contracted hogs amounting to 1.2 milliards of zł. - the joint financial effort of the State comes to 12.9 milliards of zł.

Min.Dab-Kociol concluded by expressing the conviction that it was quite possible to double the numbers of cattle and pigs in the course of the next two years.

Source: "Życie Warszawy"

Subversive Gang Routed.

It has been stated on the ground of observations carried on by the organs of Public Security that a certain insignificant part of the members of AK (Home Army), belonging to the groups "Zośka", "Parasol" and others, had started organizing subversive terroristic groups, to this end, collecting arms and explosives.

This organization has been lavishly supported with dollars sent from abroad.

In the course of January the Security Authorities held up scores of members of the said organization with their leader at the head. The premises of those arrested were searched, and a heavy machine gun, 2 small machine guns, 22 sten and MP guns, 15 revolvers, 14 grenades, a lot of explosives, hand grenades, other weapons as well as a considerable amount of ammunition were found. Moreover, during the search, 2 broadcasting-receiving wireless stations of army type and a considerable amount of gold and paper dollars were found on the premises.

Thanks to the vigilance of the Security Service, the gang, preparing subversive acts and devising attempts on leading personages in our country has been routed.

The Security Service is carrying on further investigation aiming at complete liquidation of the criminal activities of the above said groups.

Source: "Trybuna Ludu"

#### Export of Polish Coal.

The extraordinary results of work in the Polish coal industry, the extraction of over 70,000,000 tons of coal and further increase in its value made it possible, in 1948, to increase the export, contributing to further strengthening of Poland's position on foreign markets as a coal exporting country.

The plan of export for 1948 providing for the deliveries of 22,546,000 tons by the Central Sales Office of Coal Industry Products exceeded the Plan by 9.4 %. By exporting these amounts of coal, Poland found herself among the leading exporters of coal.

We sold most of our coal, in 1948, on the North-European market, increasing our deliveries from 4,129,000 tons of 1947 up to 7,456,000 tons, i.e. nearly by 81%.

Our deliveries to the Eastern market came, in the period under discussion, to 7,398,000 tons, i.e. 14% less than in the previous year. Our export to the countries of Central-Europe came to 4,975,000 tons, while, in 1947, we exported 2,008,000 tons.

We exported to the West-European markets, 3,904,000 tons, i.e. over 65% more than in the previous year.

Our exports to the countries of south-west Europe, countries outside Europe, and our sales in the ports totalled 1,000,000 tons.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

#### Greatest Order Placed with Gdynia Shipyards

The Gdynia shipyards have recently obtained from the Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade an order for the rebuilding of two sections of a great floating dock. The parts of the dock have been already hauled to Gdynia. This is going to be the most considerable order so far carried out by the Polish shipyards.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

#### Polish Ships Ordered in Sweden.

In the framework of the Polish-Swedish trade agreements, the Ministry of Shipping has placed with the specialized Swedish shipyards a number of orders for auxiliary ships for the Polish ports.



Polish-Czechoslovakian Agricultural Cooperation.

A convention on the protection of cereals and vegetables from noxious animals and insects as well as diseases was signed in Prague by representatives of the Polish and Czechoslovakian Governments. The two countries have committed themselves to assist each other in protecting plants from the potato bug etc., and in combating diseases such as the potato cancer etc.

In connection with the danger to agriculture represented by noxious animals and insects the two countries have committed themselves to inform the population of this danger. This action has as its aim to mobilize the Nation to carry on a general inspection in potato fields which will contribute to a quick liquidation of the focuses of the potato bug as they appear in the fields.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

Diplomatic Chronicle.

Mr. Bolesław Bierut, President of Poland, received on February 4, at the Belvedere Mr. J. Winiewicz, Polish Ambassador to Washington, who reported on his activities.

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Mr. Z. Modzelewski, Minister of Foreign Affairs, received on February 4, Mr. Goeste Engzell, newly appointed Swedish Envoy to Warsaw.

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Mr. Z. Modzelewski, Minister of Foreign Affairs, received on February 4, Mr. Harold Eeman, Belgian Envoy to Warsaw, who paid him a leave-taking visit.

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Mr. Ferdynand Teodor Kozowski, First Bulgarian Ambassador to Warsaw, arrived in Warsaw on February 4.

Source: "Trybuna Ludu"

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
WARSAW

BULLETIN  
OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 26

February 4, 1949

Development of Shipping Economy  
Plan for 1949.

The Preliminary Budget of the Ministry of Shipping for 1949 provides, on the revenue side, <sup>for</sup> 2,533,801,000 zł and, on the expenditure side, - 3,202,238,000 zł.

As compared with 1948 the increase in the expenditure comes to 40.3%, that in the revenue - to 78.2 %.

The increase in the expenditure in the preliminary budget for 1949 may be accounted for the rise in the wages and salaries and the growth of the expenditure on the exploitation of ports, education and the up-keep of the shipping.

The sum of 965,932,000 zł. has been assigned for the Gdynia-Gdańsk ports and for the Szczecin port - the sum of 464,112,000 zł.

At present the Polish ports can overload all the goods necessary for Poland and her allies.

The plan for the extension of the Fleet is chiefly based on the production of its own shipyards. Until now Poland has launched 2 high-seas ships, and four more are being built. Moreover, in 1949, the construction of 9 new ships will be started. The present number of ships is 39, on the other hand, we contemplate to have 43 ships by 1950 and 178 by 1957.

In the Sector of the development of regular lines servicing the Polish ports, Szczecin has obtained at present three regular connections with the Scandinavian ports and two foreign regular lines in addition to this, lines connecting the western ports of the Mediterranean and those of Central America have been set in operation.

By 1955 the Polish catches should increase up to 120,000 tons. Before World War II, in 1938, the Polish fish catches amounted to 12,520 tons, in 1948 - 48,198 tons which is about 400% of the prewar catches, and in 1949 we plan 60,000 tons.

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The line connecting Gdańsk and Oslo will be serviced by the Polish motorship "Oksywie" the others will be serviced by foreign ships.

The ports of North America: Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York and Halifax will be connected with Gdynia by four lines, with the M/S Batory servicing, as before, the Gdynia-New-York line. Moreover, Gdynia will be connected by two permanent lines with London and by two lines with Hull. On the Gdynia - Gulf of Mexico line there will be three regular lines connecting Poland with Havana, New Orleans and Veracruz. One regular line will be in operation between Gdynia and Rio-de-Janeiro, Santos, Buenos Aires. This line will be serviced by the M/S "Pułaski". The M/S "Lechistan" and M/S "Stalowa Wola" will service the Beyrouth, Alexandria and Istamboul line. Moreover, a regular line will connect Gdynia with the ports of the Persian Gulf, Colombo and Calcutta.

Source: PAP

#### Overloading in the Szczecin Port.

The port of Szczecin began to export coal in August 1946 by transloading in that year 31,000 tons. In 1947, 575,000 tons were reloaded and in 1948, as many as 2,443,000. The plan for 1949 provides for the overloading of 4.5 million tons of coal. Sweden is a considerable customer of the Szczecin port. (over 50% of coal and coke in 1948). Next come: Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium and others.

Source: PAP

#### Plan of Afforestation for 1949.

The plan of afforestation provides for the afforesting and improving of an area of 122,000 ha. of which 70,000 ha are normal yearly clearings, the rest is the investment afforesting including areas cleared in wartime, fallows and poor arable land. As against the 88,500 ha of area afforested in the economic year of 1948, this year's afforesting shows an increase of 33,500 ha i.e. nearly 38%.

Moreover, those employed in the Nationalized Forests have committed themselves to affor<sup>est</sup> an area of 3,000 ha. They will also provide 100,000,000 seedlings for the afforesting of fallows belonging to small and middle-side holders.

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With the aid of the State, afforesting will be carried on this year in forests belonging to the Local Governments and peasants, including an area of 3,800 ha. So, this year's afforestation will total about 128,800 ha.

In order to realize this plan, last year, an area of 172,000 ares was converted into nurseries for coniferous and leafed trees in which 2,193,000 kg of various tree seeds were sown. +++

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

Polish-French Convention on Social Insurance Ratified.

On February 3, 1949 were exchanged ratification documents of the French-Polish General Convention on Social Insurance signed in Paris on 9.VI.1948. The exchange was done on the Polish side by Mr. Zygmunt Modzelewski, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and on the French side, by Mr. Jean Baelen, French Ambassador to Warsaw.

Source: PAP

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Leafed trees have been given particular consideration in the plan: they will make up 30% in this year's afforestation, while, heretofore, they occupied only 13% of afforested area in Poland.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
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No. 25

February 3 1949

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Problem of Stock Breeding.

"Trybuna Ludu", in its issue of February 3, inserts an article concerning the production of meat, headed "We shall win the battle for stock breeding".

The abundance of meat and milk in pre-war Poland was merely a delusion.

The standard of stock breeding like that of the whole of agriculture was not very high. In Germany there were nearly 80 porkers to 100 ha of arable land, in Denmark - as many as 114, in Czechoslovakia - 35 and in Poland only about 29.

In Germany there were 66 head of cattle to 100 ha, in Denmark - 102 head, in Czechoslovakia 52 head - and in Poland only 41 head to 100 ha.

The consumption of meat in Poland was 2.5 times lower than in Austria and Germany, 2 times lower than in France, 3 times lower than in England or Denmark.

The seeming abundance of meat resulted from the destitute condition of the wide masses and from the fact that the consumption of meat by the rural population was one of the lowest in Europe.

Surely neither the worker nor the peasant ever spoke about any excess of meat in Poland, for, it is estimated that with the consumption of meat and lard averaging about 22 kg per capita, very little over 9 kg came to each particular villager.

This state of things became worse owing to the great losses caused by hostilities and occupation. The losses came to 78 % in hogs and 68.5 in cattle. Apart from the occupied territories of the Soviet Union, no country, inclusive of Germany, sustained such heavy losses as Poland.

Immediately after the war we were hindmost of the European countries as far as the meat and fat production was connected. Despite this fact, after the liberation, stock breeding steadily increased and the rate of its growth was the speediest in Europe.

The number of hogs from 1945 until 1946 increased by nearly 52% and that of cattle by 17.7 %, from 1946 until 1947 the number of hogs increased by 78% and that of cattle by over 21%, from 1947 until 1948 the increase in the number of hogs was expressed

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by the figure 8% and that of cattle, like in the previous period, by 21%.

In the course of the four post-war years the number of cattle increased by 2,400,000 head and the number of pigs by 3,400,000.

Parallel to the increase in the breeding of live stock the production of meat and fat also increased. If, in 1938 consumption per capita was 24.3 kg of beef and pork, together with lard (including export), and in 1945, only about 6.3 kg, in 1946 we already produced 11.4 kg, in 1947 - 19.4 kg and in 1948 22.3 kg per capita. If we assume the production per capita in 1939 as 100, it will appear that in 1945 it came only to 26 %, in 1946 - to 46.9%, in 1947 - to 79.8%, and, in 1948 - to 91.8%.

The production of pork has increased still faster. If we assume the production per capita in 1938 as 100, in 1945 it was 26.6%, to reach successively, in the following years, the index 52.5, 97.5 and, finally, in 1948, over 110 % as against production in 1938.

Therefore, where is the mystery of the present shortage?

Three factors have combined to make up the present situation.

There is at present a greater percentage of urban population consuming more meat

The rural population consumes at present more meat than before the war. This is connected with the raising of the standard of living in the countryside and with the shifting of the centre of gravity of the countryside from the poorest and smallest farms to the middle-size holds, which are in a better situation. It has been estimated that in 1948, in rural districts the consumption per capita of pork and lard was nearly 2 kg higher than in 1938. On the other hand, consumption among the non-farming population was still a little lower than before the war.

Finally, the third factor flows from the incessant increase of the wage fund and the raising of the standard of living of the widest masses. Demand for meat and lard is increasing at a greater rate than the development of stock breeding.

-3-

Those who control our economic life have frequently pointed out that in our country industrial production must increase faster than farming production. Nevertheless it is indispensable to raise farming production to such a standard which would guarantee the feeding of the urban population, steadily increasing as a result of industrialization, with an ever increasing standard of living and which would allow for export connected with the requirements of our balance-sheet.

While in 1948 industrial production reached about 140 % of the value of our pre-war production, agriculture reached about 80%, while vegetable production developed faster than animal production, of which the fact, that animal production reached in 1948 66% of pre-war production, is a glaring expression.

So, the rate at which farming production developed proved lower<sub>is</sub> than that at which industry developed, and production of live stock lower than the whole farming production.

At this juncture, the Government passed the already known resolution tending to create favourable conditions for the breeders, which would guarantee that "the battle for stock breeding will be won, similarly as we have already won many other battles for further development of our national economy".

Source: "Trybuna Ludu"

#### Polish-Swedish Economic Cooperation.

Polish foreign trade, steadily increasing its turnover of goods with People's democracies and the USSR, at the same time shows a tendency to keep up and extend the trade with other countries, among them, one of our most important customers is Sweden with which we are bound up by natural long-range economic interests. The two countries complete each other to perfection, for, the Swedish supplies satisfy the needs connected with the economic life and rebuilding of Poland, and we supply Sweden with raw materials and semi-manufactured goods necessary for this country, and particularly with coal and coke.

After the USSR Sweden is the most important buyer of our coal. Poland plays a decisive part among the suppliers of coal and coke to Sweden. Moreover, the considerable supplies of iron and smelted goods from Poland are of great importance for Swedish economy and above all our shipments of sheet iron, pig iron, pipes wire etc.



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We also export to Sweden foodstuffs (among other things sugar) chemicals and textiles.

We import from Sweden valuable raw materials and materials such as: iron ore, ferro-alloys, cellulose and also the necessary equipment, machine tools, instruments etc.

Sweden was one of the first countries with which we concluded a commercial agreement (August 20, 1925). At the same time Sweden granted us a credit of 100,000,000 crowns which we paid off by degrees. Next, we obtained a credit for the purchase of 15,000 horses and 2,500 head of cattle.

The Polish-Swedish exchange of goods has increased in the following way (in millions of crowns): in 1945 - imports 8.1 - exports - 8.3; in 1946 - imports - 75 - exports - 87; in 1947 - imports 98, exports - 150, contemplated transactions for 1948 (no exact data are available as yet) imports - 153, exports - 283 million crowns.

The investment agreement of 1947 is of particular importance for the cooperation of the two countries. This agreement has made it possible for Poland to place with the Swedish industries orders amounting to 361,500,000 crowns. To enable Poland to pay the first instalment on her investment orders we obtained a revolving credit up to 70 million crowns.

The framework of the agreement provides for the purchase of industrial equipment totalling 131 million crowns, transport equipment - 71 million crowns, shipping equipment - 16 million, rebuilding equipment - 36 million, health service equipment - 10 million, forestry - 10 million, teletechnical equipment - over 70 million crowns.

In the course of 4 years' Poland will obtain complete apparatus for Silesia-Warsaw highest tension line, equipment for a number of power stations, several great steam boilers for the new and existing power stations, equipment for the paper industry and full equipment for 3 factories of artificial plywood.

With the help of the Swedish equipment, the Warsaw railway junction and many suburban lines will be fully electrified in the near future.

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Fire Engines from Sweden.

Recently two fire engines, destined for the port fire brigade, have arrived in Szczecin. They are the first instalment of the fire equipment ordered in Sweden by the Ministry of Shipping.

Source: PAP

Tractors from Czechoslovakia.

"Motozbyt" the Central Sales Office of the Motor Industry has recently purchased some agricultural tractors of the "Zetor 25" type. As a result of negotiations carried on since November 1948, an agreement has been signed, under which the Czechoslovakian industries will supply Poland, in the course of 1949, with 2,700 tractors, in 1950 and 1951 - at least 4,000 tractors. As already in 1947 and 1948, 1,800 "Zetor 25" tractors were purchased in Czechoslovakia - in 1951 there will be at least 12,500 tractors of the above mentioned type in operation in Poland.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
WARSAW

BULLETIN  
OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 24

February 1, 1949

Message to President Truman in Connection  
with Reprisals in the USA.

The Central Executive of the ZMP (Polish Youth Association) has sent a message to Harry Truman, President of the USA, which voices their protest against the revolting reprisals applied to the progressive movement of the working masses of the United States, to the Communist Party and its leaders.

"The impeachment of the leaders of workers' organization fighting for progress and peace -- reads the message -- is an infringement of elementary democratic principles and civic liberties for which Kościuszko and Pułaski, friends of the American people, heroes of the Polish Nation, champions of freedom and democracy fought shoulder to shoulder with Washington".

"The youth of Poland together with the whole democratic youth throughout the world, in the name of the idea of democracy, of progress and freedom, in the name of justice calls for the annulment of this unjust and unjustifiable trial against the leaders of the workers' movement, the best sons of democratic America."

Source: "PAP"

Conference of Representatives of Cinematography  
and Film Industry of Poland and Czechoslovakia.

A conference of film technicians and delegates of the Polish and Czechoslovakian film industry will be held between February 3 and 6 in Nieborów. The debates will deal with problems connected with the film techniques and the methods of making deeper and closer film cooperation in accordance with the theses of the "Declaration on Polish-Czechoslovakian cooperation in the field of cinematography", signed in Warsaw on November 8, 1947. Also problems connected with

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the production of the film industry and its development in the two countries will be discussed at the Conference.

Source: PAP

House Building in Warsaw.

The Workers' Settlement Board, an institution supervising the building of workers' settlements, started, in the autumn of 1948, the building of 3 great settlements. At the first stage the building of 17 blocks was started, representing 122,000 cubic metres., i.e. totalling 1200 rooms. The first blocks will be handed over for use as early as May 1, 1949, the rest, in the autumn of 1949.

In the building season of 1949 we foresee the starting of the building of further blocks comprising 195,000 cubic metres. On the whole, the three settlements will comprise further 2 000 rooms, of which 50% will be handed over for use already in 1949.

In the spring of 1949, we shall start the building of a new great settlement, in part on the ruins of the former ghetto. We provide for the building, in 1949, 270,000 cubic metres i.e. 2,700 rooms, of which about 1,300 are to be handed over for use by the winter of 1949.

This settlement will be built on a layer of rubble because it has been reckoned that the clearing of the rubble from the former ghetto would take about 2 or 3 years and would cost about 10 milliards of zł. The rubble will be cleared only from under the foundations of the houses and it will not be carted away, but manufactured, on the spot, into rubble-concrete.

We contemplate the application of mechanic devices in the building, among other things heavy mechanic diggers bulldozers transporters for building materials and movable motorized tilting carts, imported from the Soviet Union, will be applied in the building.

At the height of the season about 1500 workers will be employed at the building of the settlements.

The realization of the plan for the entire rebuilding of the Muranów district has been calculated for 5-6 years.

Source: PAP

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Chausson and Fiat Cars for the State  
Road Transportation.

Thirteen Chausson motorbuses have arrived in Warsaw. Beginning from February 1, they will service the suburban lines.

From Italy, 28 new Fiat motorbuses have arrived in Poland. Some of these buses are specially designed to service mountainous districts.

Source: PAP

Organic Chemical Industry Carried out  
the Plan 135 %.

The chemical works under the Associated Organic Industries carried out the plan of production for 1948, in respect to its value, 131%.

It is worth while to note the attainments in the field of the production of dyestuffs (133%) pharmaceuticals (154%) fatstuffs (197%) and products of dry wood destillation (140%).

Source: PAP

Reclaiming Works in the Szczecin District.

The plan of works contemplated for 1948, in the Szczecin District was carried out 153%. About 47 km of dykes were reconstructed and drained, 1,500 km. of ditches, rivers and canals were reconditioned and renovated, about 100 km of anti-flood dykes were mended, nearly 38,000 ha of arable land were drained. Moreover, activities connected with survey and plans of reclaiming were carried on and 28 pump stations were rebuilt. The value of road-mending works connected with the drainage of the fields came to 26 million zł.

This year, 250 million zł. will be spent in reclaiming works in Szczecin Pomerania among others 150 km. of ditches will be renovated, 60 wells and 4 water conduits will be repaired, in the already reclaimed districts of Wolin and Złoczów 150 ha of meadow will be under full cultivation and peat research will be carried on in a 2,000 ha area.

Source: PAP

Electrification of Rural Districts.

The workers of the Associated Power Plants of the Mazury District, by January 1, 1948, electrified 389 villages and hamlets as well as 129 nationalized estates.

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In order to convey electric power to 115 villages and 23 nationalized estates, last year, 570 km of high tension line, 460 km of low tension line and 109 transforming stations were built, thus considerably exceeding the investment plan for this period.

The plan for 1949 provides for the electrification of further 70 villages at the cost of 84 million zł.

Source: PAP

Production of Footwear in 1949.

The footwear industry plans to produce in the course of 1949 8,500,000 pair of shoes.

At the same time, the State footwear industry considerably extends the assortment of goods by introducing in the plan of its output for 1949, coloured footwear and shoes made of pig skin.

The gaps still existing in the machinery park of the footwear plants will be filled up next year with new machines.

Source: "Życie Warszawy"

# MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WARSAW

## BULLETIN

### OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 23

January 31, 1949

Agreement on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between Poland & the Rumanian People's Republic.

The President of the Polish Republic and  
The Presidium of the Great National Assembly  
of the Rumanian People's Republic;

Desiring to tighten the bonds of friendship and close cooperation between the Polish Republic and the Rumanian People's Republic

on the basis of experience gained as a result of hitlerite aggression and World War II,

Tending to the preservation and stabilization of universal peace in accordance with the aims and principles of the United Nations' Organization,

Have decided to conclude an Agreement on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance and, to this end, have appointed as their plenipotentiaries: -

The President of Poland;

Mr. Józef Cyrankiewicz, President of the Council of Ministers, and

Mr. Zygmunt Modzelewski, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Presidium of the Great National Assembly of the Rumanian People's Republic;

Doctor Petru Groza, President of the Council of Ministers and

Madame Anna Pauker, Minister of Foreign Affairs,

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:-

The High Contracting Parties bind themselves to take in common all available means to remove all danger of another aggression on the part of Germany or any other country which would ally itself with Germany, directly or in any other form.

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Article 1. The High Contracting Parties declare that they will take part in all international enterprises tending to ensure the peace and security of the nations and that they will contribute fully to the realization of these lofty tasks.

Article 2. Should one of the High Contracting Parties be involved in warfare with the Germans, endeavouring to start once more their policy of aggression, or with any other State which directly or in any other form should join the Germans in their aggressive policy, the Other High Contracting Party will immediately extend to the Party, involved in hostilities, military aid and all other aid using all means at its disposal.

The present Agreement will be carried out in accordance with the United Nations Charter.

Article 3. The High Contracting Parties bind themselves not to conclude any alliances and not to take part in any action which would be aimed against the Other High Contracting Party.

Article 4. The High Contracting Parties will consult each other in all important international affairs concerning the interests of the two States.

Article 5. The High Contracting Parties will undertake, in accordance with the conventions concluded between the Polish Republic and the Rumanian People's Republic, in the spirit of friendship and cooperation all means necessary for the further development and strengthening of economic and cultural ties between the two Countries.

Article 6. The present agreement will come into force upon the exchange of instruments of ratification . . . . . and shall remain in force for a period of twenty years from the date of its coming into force.

The documents <sup>of</sup> ratification will be exchanged in Warsaw.

Unless one of the High Contracting Parties denounces in writing the present Agreement a year before the expiry of the 20-year period, it will remain in force for another 5 years and



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this will continue until one of the High Contracting Parties gives a notice of termination a year before the expiry of the current 5-year period.

Done in duplicate, in the Polish and Rumanian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

Source: PAP

Production of Coal Industry in 1948.

The plan of extraction for 76 coal mines totalled, in 1948, 67,500,100 tons. In the course of 1948 all the mines extracted 70,259,712 tons, which is 104.1 % of the Plan. The output exceeds the extraction in the same mining area, in 1948, by 1.2 %. The value of the coal, extracted in 1948, came to 1,475,442,255 zł at the 1937 rate.

The productivity of work increased, as against 1947, by 94 kg per miner (8.3 %) reaching 1,232 kg of coal.

The brown coal mines extracted, in 1948, 5,017,900 tons exceeding the plan by 19.5 %. The value of the coal, extracted in 1948 came to 35,125,300 zł at absolute prices.

The production of briquets, despite the fact that the productive capacity of the briquet plants has not been fully utilized, has considerably increased as against pre-war years.

The total value of briquets produced in 1948 was 19,693,378 zł. at 1937 prices.

The coke plants produced, in 1948, 3,228,416 tons of coke, exceeding the plan by 7.6 %. The value of last year's coke production reached 109,739,080 pre-war zł.

The production of the coal industry power stations reached, in 1948, 100.4 % of the Plan with a value of 40,360,175 zł at the 1937 rate.

The production of mining factories, despite the differentiation of production assortments is steadily increasing. In 1948, the plants under the association of factories producing mining machinery and equipment achieved 126.7 % while the value of their production totalled 78,951,700 pre-war zł.

The value of the total output of the mining industry, in 1948, makes up 16 % of the total value of industrial goods in Poland, produced in 1948.

Source: PAP

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Carrying out of the Plan in the  
Smelting Industry.

The Polish foundries carried out their yearly plan of production for 1948 with a surplus in all departments of production. The following results were obtained in particular branches of production: raw steel - 115 %, pig iron - 105 %, rolled goods - 114.5 %, coke - 102 %, sulphuric acid - 104 %, zinc in sheets - 109 %.

Iron ore mines exceeded the plan by 16 %, and the extraction of raw zinc ore exceeded the Plan by 8 %.

The development of work competition has contributed to a great extent, to the exceeding of the Plan.

Source: PAP

Conference of Representatives of Polish  
and Czechoslovakian Railway Transport.

A conference of representatives of the Polish and Czechoslovakian railway transport was held in Frydlend. It was dedicated to debates of the technical preparations for the opening of the new Liberec - Frydlend ' Zawidów - Szczecin line, both for the freight and the passenger traffic.

The opening of this new line connecting Czechoslovakia with Poland will take place on May 1, 1949.

Source: "Trybuna Ludu"

High-Tension Line between Ostrów-Mazowiecka  
Małkinia

On January 28, the high-tension line between Ostrów <sup>Mazowiecka</sup> and Małkinia was opened for operation. The line is 17 km in length and was completed 8 days before the appointed date. The costs of the building, together with the installation of the transforming station came to 4,500,000 zł.

Source: PAP

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Two New Hydro-Electric Power Plants  
to Be Set in Action this Year.

The investment plan of the Central Power Board provides this year for the setting in operation of two new hydro-electric power plants. The first of the two plants - a power station and a dam, will be built in Cz. chów at the Cracow District Power Association. The new dam, apart from supplying motive power for the power station, will contribute substantially to make shipping on the Vistula and the Dunajec more efficient and will protect large areas of the country from floods.

The second hydro-electric power plant will be built in Smukal near Toruń and will have the power of 90 mega-watts.

The total power of the hydro-electric plants - according to the intentions of the long-range plan will increase in relation to the present power by 150 mega-watts which is almost twofold.

Source: PAP

Social Fund in Industry in 1949.

Over 14 milliards of zł. have been assigned to social services' under the Ministry of Industry and Trade, in 1949, which is nearly twice as much as in 1948. In 1948, 8,414,813,000 zł. were spent on those institutions. Owing to these sums, expenditure in connection with the care of mother and child will considerably increase. In 1948, 3,381,500,000 zł. were spent on this action, this year, 6,755,000,000 zł. will be spent on it. The organization of holidays on which, in 1948 476,500,000 were spent, this year will have at its disposal 840,000,000 zł.

In 1948, 256,900,000 zł. were spent on hygienic improvements in the plants under the Ministry of Industry and Trade. This year this sum will be increased up to 420,000,000. Sums spent on sports and physical education, which last year totalled 256,000,000 zł. will increase this year up to 520,000,000 zł. On activities connected with education and culture a sum of 1,200,000,000 will be spent in 1949, while in 1948 the same expenditure came to only 640,000,000.

In 1949, 2,730,000,000 zł will be spent on factory mess-rooms, while in 1948, about 899,000,000 Zł. were spent on factory mess-rooms and cooperatives. Similarly expenses in connection with all other items of social action will also increase.

According to the needs and numerical state of employment the greatest sum, within the framework of social action, will be allotted to the coal industry i.e. 3,172,000,000 zł., and next, for the textile industry about 3 milliards zł. for the smelting industry about 1,500,000,000 zł. and for the metal industry, 1,400,000,000 zł.

Source: PAP

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
WARSAW

BULLETIN  
OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 22

January 29, 1949

Resolutions Passed by the Council  
of Ministers on the Increase in  
Animal Production.

On January 28, 1949, the Council of Ministers passed a number of important regulations having as their aim to increase the breeding of pigs and cattle and raise the production of meat and fat in Poland. These regulations are aiming for the supply of the home market with sufficient amounts of meat and fats.

Within the framework of the investment plan, a sum of 4,747,600,000 zł, and 1,472,000,000 zł. from the budgetary sums have been assigned for the aims connected with the development of the breeding of pigs and cattle, both in the peasant farms and in the State-owned estates.

In connection with this, the Central Committee of the PZPR (Polish United Workers' Party) has determined to start, together with the SL and PSL, a wide-range campaign enlightening the rural population on the tasks and means of breeding and the profits flowing from the development of breeding especially for small and middle-size holders.

Source: "Życie Warszawy"

After the Return of the Polish Delegation  
from Bucharest.

On January 28, the delegation of the Polish Government, headed by Premier Cyrankiewicz and Foreign Minister Modzelewski, returned to Warsaw.

The delegation was welcomed at the railway station by members of the Government with Vice-premier Korzycki, the Am-

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bassadors of the USSR and Czechoslovakia, the Spanish Envoy and the Charges d'Affaires of Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria.

On the same day, at the session of the Council of Ministers, Premier Cyrankiewicz and Min.Modzelewski reported on the stay of the delegation in Rumania.

Source: "Życie Warszawy"

Extension of Cultural Services in  
the Plan for 1949.

The National Economic Plan Act for 1949 provides for substantial investments in cultural services.

According to the Plan for 1949 the number of permanent cinomas will come to..... 553

while the number of seats will be ..... 235,000

The number of travelling cinomas will be.. 263

which compared to 1948 is an increase of . 134.8 %

The number of performances given by travelling cinomas in the rural districts will come to ..... 73,000

which, compared to 1948, is an increase of 151.7 %

Educational films will service over..... 6,000 schools

which, compared to 1948, is an increase of about..... 67.7 %

The number of broadcasting stations will increase by ..... 14 units

Thus increasing, in comparison with 1948, by 27.3 %

The power of the boadcasting stations will increase by ..... 204.4 %

The number of villages supplied with Radio will be ..... 5,000

which is an increase of ..... 39 %

The number of subscribers will reach ..... 1,290,000

i.e. more than in 1948 by 37.2 %

The Plan for 1949 provides for an increase in the number of public libraries up to..... 5,000

which in comparison with 1948, is an increase of ..... 45 %

the number of rural libraries will be about 3,000

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in comparison with 1948, the increase is	66.5 %
The number of school libraries will come	
to about .....	25,000
of which, in the rural districts, there	
will be .....	22,000
within the framework of editorial action	
the number of published books and pamphlets will	
reach at least .....	6,700
with a joint issue of .....	69,000,000 copies
The number of persons going to the	
theatres will be .....	6,000,000
which is an increase in the attendance,	
as compared with 1948, of .....	30 %
The number of recreation clubs will come	
to .....	13,900
which, compared to 1948, is an increase	
of .....	43 %
The number of recreation clubs operating	
in villages will increase up to .....	7,800
i.e.	111 %
The membership of recreation clubs will	
increase up to .....	550,000
i.e.	34 %

Source: "Trybuna Ludu"

# MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WARSAW

## BULLETIN OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 21

January 28, 1949

Polish-Soviet Trade Agreements

Guarantee Poland's Economic Development

Minister H. Róžański on the Soviet-Polish  
Trade-Agreements.

In connection with the anniversary of the signing of three important trade agreements, Mr. Henryk Róžański, Minister Plenipotentiary and Director of the Treaty Department at the Ministry of Industry and Trade, interviewed by the Press, declared:

The first trade agreement between the People's Poland and the USSR was concluded on October 10, 1944, in Lublin, in the period of heavy fighting against the Hitlerite invader. This agreement provided for the supply of raw materials and goods most indispensable for the already liberated part of our country, on convenient credit terms. We obtained, at that time, among other things 45,000 tons of coal indispensable for the setting in operation of our industrial plants and railways, a certain amount of cotton for the Białystok industries, metal alloys for the Stalowa Wola plants and a lot of consumer goods indispensable for the population.

This agreement was the expression of truly brotherly aid, for, the goods supplied by the Soviet Union did not constitute any export surplus, as the Soviet Union had no such surplus at her disposal while hostilities were still in progress.

The next agreement, concluded in 1945, after the liberation of the whole territory of Poland, provided for considerably larger supplies, reaching 66 million dollars' worth.

In the framework of further trade agreements, concluded in 1949 and 1947, and supplementary agreements for the



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of the American administrator of the Plan.

Marshall Aid is chiefly based on the supplies of certain types of ready for use goods and consumer goods, the choice of which depends rather on the needs of the American exporters than those of the countries concerned. These supplies tend to subordinate the markets of these countries to the needs of the USA which undermines the economic development and existence of these countries. Poland obtains from the Soviet Union raw materials and means of production, and she pays in ready made goods which speeds up her economic development and increases the prosperity of our country.

The mutual Polish-Soviet supplies are of an entirely peaceable character. They serve the realization of great peace-furthering economic plans of our two countries, the reconstruction plans and aim for the raising of the standard of living of our nations. The Soviet Union and Poland, both belonging to the most war-devastated countries, are most of all countries interested in the stabilization of peace, and they form, together with all People's democracies and the wide masses of the working people, throughout the world, the great camp of Peace.

Source: "Trybuna Ludu"

#### Education in the Plan for 1949

The National Economic Plan Act, for 1949, recently Submitted to the Sejm, dedicates much space to the problems of education and schooling.

In connection with the planned complete liquidation of rural areas, which until now have had no schools, the number of students in basic schools will reach 3.6 millions

which, in comparison with 1948, is an increase of .. 6.5 %

In village schools the number of students will be over 2.5 millions

which, compared to 1948, is an increase of .. 6.9 %

Schools with a full curriculum provide accomodation for over 2.8 millions

which, compared to 1948, is an increase of 15 %

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General secondary schools will accomodate	251,000
which, in comparison with 1948, is an in-	
crease of .....	30.6 %
Technical schools will accomodate.....	685,230
which is an increase of .....	30.5 %
In I grade vocational schools the number	
of youth will be .....	398,700
In II grade vocational schools the number	
of students will be .....	111,700
At special vocational courses the number	
of students will be .....	295,400
Training colleges for teachers will	
accomodate .....	32,000
High schools and institutes for teachers	
will admit .....	3,600
Vocational high schools will provide	
training for .....	16,200
Universities and other institutions of	
academic standing will accomodate .....	79,100
which is an increase of .....	2.1 %
In connection with giving wide access to secondary and	
high schools to working class and peasant youth we contemplate	
the extension of the network of boarding houses, students' ho-	
stels etc. which will accomodate about	296,000
The action of combating illiterary and	
that of adult education will include about .....	350,000 persons
Infant schools will provide care for ....	261,000 children
which compared with 1948, is an increase	
of .....	6.9 %

Source: "Trybuna Ludu"

Poland Signed the Convention on the  
Control of Drug Trade.

Poland signed, on January 26, an additional protocol to the International Convention of the control of drug trade. This protocol extends the existing convention on to further drugs, especially the synthetic ones.

Source: "Trybuna Ludu"

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
WARSAW

BULLETIN  
OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 20

January, 27, 1949

Official Communiqué on the Signing of the  
Agreement on Friendship between Poland and  
Rumunia.

Between January 24 and 26, 1949, a delegation of the Polish Government, headed by Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz and Foreign Minister Zygmunt Modzelewski, stayed at Bucharest.

Moreover, the delegation was composed of: Dr. Stanisław Skrzyszewski, Minister of Education, Stefan Dybowski, Minister of Culture and Art, Mr. Jan Rabanowski, Minister of Transport, Dr. Stanisław Leszczycki, Undersecretary of State at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Dr. Ludwik Grossfeld, Undersecretary of State at the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

As a result of the talks, which had been carried on between the representatives of the two Governments, on January 26, a pact of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance was signed between the Polish Republic and the Rumanian People's Republic.

The pact was signed for Poland by Mr. Jozef Cyrankiewicz, President of the Council of Ministers, and Mr. Zygmunt Modzelewski, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and, for Rumania, by Dr. Petru Groza, President of the Council of Ministers, and Anna Pauker, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The talks between the representatives of the two Governments were carried on in a cordial atmosphere and showed, on both sides, a will of making closer <sup>the</sup> friendship and cooperation between the two countries. With complete unanimity of views the two Governments stated the identity of the two countries' interests united in their striving towards common ideals: peace, democracy and Socialism.

Source: PAF

Speech of Premier Cyrankiewicz.

After the Polish-Rumanian Pact of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was signed, Premier Cyrankiewicz delivered a speech in which he declared among other things:

The Polish Nation welcomes with great joy the pact of friendship and cooperation signed by us, because this pact, like all pacts concluded until now by People's Poland, is an evidence that we have drawn full conclusions from the up to date experience of the Polish Nation, and particularly from the experience of the invasion by hitlerite imperialism and from the great battle for independence and democracy which resulted from this invasion, fought by the Polish Nation.

The most important part of our experience is the fact that rapacious imperialism gathers appetite and becomes ever more greedy because it does not come up against a consciously organized attitude of the imperilled nations.

This creates an ideal situation for imperialism that the nations it wants to exploit do not come out in solidarity but single-handed, or that their reactionary governments sell their countries to imperialism or ideologically ally themselves with imperialism and make possible its ideological penetration.

Two plain conclusions may be drawn from the hard experiences of all European nations: these nations must safeguard their independence and security against the attempts of imperialism through solidary action for the stabilization of peace and not by adopting a disgraceful suicidal attitude towards the aggressor as it was done in the pre-war period, at the time of the invasion of Ethiopia, at the time of the annexation of Czechoslovakia, at the time of Munich. When, on the other hand, those nations come out in a solidary way, imperialism loses its appetite and predatory character.

The second conclusion which comes to the fore with implacable consistency is the postulate that the governments of countries imperilled by imperialism, by their retrogressive

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sympathies, should not be at the beck and call of international capital, but must be tied up as closely as possible with the tendencies of their nations and the interests of the wide masses.

Therefore, these governments should know how to achieve international solidarity in the defence of peace and they must be tied up with the striving of their nations towards the greatest development, therefore, they must become governments tied up with progress.

These conditions are fully complied with by the People's democracies which are concluding agreements with each other. That is why our agreements have a value never met with before. The fulfillment of their stipulations will permit a close tying up of People's democracies by brotherly alliances with the powerful Socialist country - the Soviet Union, the country which, thanks to her strength, under the leadership of Jozef Stalin, has already once saved the world from subjection to hitlerite imperialism and which is to-day the backbone of the camp of peace and progress.

Thanks to the close alliance of our countries with the Soviet Union, the agreements among the People's democracies, and among them also the pact which has just been signed between Poland and Rumania, become a concrete, realistic reinforcement of the camp of peace and fill with joy all nations and all peace and progress loving men.

For our part we shall spare no effort that the pact with brotherly Rumania be carried out well.

The friendship developing between our two nations and our political cooperation will greatly contribute to the mutual economic cooperation between the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Rumania which is developing now. This cooperation has been intensified by the creation of the Mutual Economic Assistance Council. It has as its aim to ensure the most harmonious development of our national economies and mutual supplementation, mutual assistance in the overcoming of difficulties, which would surely be less easy to overcome if each particular nation was left to its own efforts and devices

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each particular nation was left to its own efforts and devices and its own resources, and if the planned economic development of individual nations had not been mutually coordinated.

The Mutual Economic Assistance Council will be a pattern of international cooperation for all nations, a cooperation in which the interests and prospects of development of each particular nation are equally respected. How different from the imperialistic subordination of nations is this progressive, democratic example of international cooperation. This affords all the more space for deep friendship and cooperation between the Polish and the Rumanian Nations.

Our pact of friendship, signed to-day, will certainly become a very strong link tightening the bonds of international solidarity of peace-loving States with the Soviet Union and the democracies of progress and peace.

And therefore, I conclude: "Long live the Rumanian People's Republic! Long live Polish-Rumanian friendship. Long live our countries' friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, promoting peace and progress."

## MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WARSAW

BULLETIN  
OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 19

January 26, 1949

Mutual Economic Assistance Council.  
(Voices of the Press)

In their issues of January 26, the Warsaw papers deal with the Calling of the Mutual Economic Assistance Council.

"Trybuna Ludu" writes in its leading article: In contradiction to the notorious organization of the 14 European countries under the auspices of American imperialism, whose chief aim is to force those countries into the claws of the Marshall Plan, the Mutual Economic Assistance Council is based on principles of complete equality of rights for all its members. Access to the Council is free to all countries which have adopted the principles of this organization.

At the same time, what is the economic policy of capitalist countries, regarding People's democracies and the Soviet Union, like the economic policy of the USA and the West-European countries, included in the Marshall Plan, is reduced to systematic restriction in the exchange of goods, prohibition of exports, setting all sorts of obstacles in the carrying out of agreements concluded, refusal of credits in aid of postwar reconstruction by the International Bank of Reconstruction, applying all sorts of available difficulties and discrimination.

This policy is followed, in relation to Poland, to all People's democracies and to the USSR. It is openly admitted in the USA that the ban on the import of investment goods to Poland and all discriminations applied to Poland's foreign Trade are motivated only by political reasons. It is a well known fact that, under the pressure of the USA, . .

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, the Marshall Aid countries, above all, France and Italy, against their own interests limit their trade relations with Poland.

On the basis of all these facts, the Conference stated that: "the governments of the USA, G. Britain and some other countries of Western Europe, actually boycott the trade relations with People's democracies and the USSR, because these countries do not consider it possible to submit to the dictates of the Marshall Plan which infringes the sovereignty and interests of their national economies".

Such policies are followed by the capitalistic countries while Poland, like other People's democracies and the USSR, adhere, in a consistent way, to the policy of developing trade relations with the capitalistic countries, naturally, on condition that these relations are based on complete equality of rights and profits on either side.

The great economic power of the USSR, the potentials of all People's democracies, the immense reserves of our countries, the tremendous dynamism of their economic development in the past period and their great prospects in the future, all these result in the fact that economic cooperation, exchange of services, mutual aid in the shape of raw materials, foodstuffs, machinery and industrial equipment will be of tremendous importance for the further victorious march of People's democracies towards Socialism, reinforcing their sovereignty, systematic growth of their national economies and the prosperity of their peoples.

"Rzeczpospolita" writes:

The creation of the Economic Council is a further extension and intensification of cooperation and mutual economic assistance of the countries whose present exchange of goods has brought, in the course of the past years, such favourable results, speeding up, to a great extent, post-war reconstruction and the development of economic potential and securing these countries against the pressure of the



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American imperialistic policy. The Soviet Union and People's democracies, bound together by deep solidarity and close to each other in view of their social aims, have determined to extend still more their cooperation in the economic field. This very aim demanded that, besides the existing bi-lateral exchange, there should be also multi-lateral economic relations between countries which are close to each other - and, that is why, the Mutual Economic Assistance Council has been called into being. It will operate on the principle of equal representation, notwithstanding the great or small economic potential of particular countries. All this opens before each of the countries belonging to the Council, realistic, wide vistas for further development, for the building of Socialism and raising the standard of living of the nations.

We must not overlook the fact that the Mutual Economic Assistance Council was formed at the time when the tendency of the USA and the Marshall Aid countries to restrict or even boycott the commercial relations with Soviet Union and People's democracies is becoming ever more obvious. For instance, in relation to Poland, the USA Government pursues a policy of discrimination, making free import of machinery necessary for our mines and foundries, quite impossible. The USA government, in addition to the above said, exercises pressure on the Marshall Aid countries in Western Europe making them limit or even discontinue all trade relations with countries which have not submitted to the dictates of the dollar.

Poland, like other countries of the democratic camp, has always stood up for economic cooperation regardless of differences in the system, however, on condition of full equality of rights and mutual profits arising from this cooperation. This principle has been not only proclaimed but consistently practised, which may be seen in our lively and wide-spread trade relations with West European countries.

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After having joined the Mutual Economic Assistance Council, Poland will continue to hold the same stand and endeavour to extend her economic exchange with the capitalistic countries - naturally, on the same condition of equality of rank and mutual benefit.

"Życie Warszawy" in its leader writes:

The countries which have joined the Council, have been linked together, for several years, by numerous and strong ties of political and economic cooperation. The mutual economic relations among these countries show a steady and favourable development which has found an expression not only in the ever increasing turnover of goods, but also in the arising of new forms of technical and economic cooperation as e.g. between Poland and Czechoslovakia.

This valuable and indispensable cooperation, until now, has run along the track of only bi-lateral relations. Between Poland and the USSR, between Poland and Czechoslovakia, between Poland and Bulgaria, between the USSR and Czechoslovakia etc., etc. However the further development of the national economy of each particular People's democracy and that of the USSR demands at - next to bi-lateral relations, also multi-lateral cooperation and assistance should also develop. And here lies the novelty of the "Mutual Economic Assistance Council" from the qualitative point of view.

Poland has proved many times that - despite the differences in the system - she is ready to maintain and extend her trade relations with capitalistic countries. Naturally, on principles of full equality of rights and equilibrium of mutual profits. It is worthwhile to underline that, in this respect, the fact of creating the "Mutual Economic Assistance Council" does not alter anything. For, there is no tendency to any economic self-restriction. Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, Hungary and the USSR do not shut themselves up in any system of economic isolation. On the contrary: by intensifying their own cooperation, the People's democracies

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and the USSR break down the <sup>bars of</sup> economic isolation which American capitalism has been trying to erect around itself.

Diplomatic Chronicle

Mr. Gosta Engzell, the newly appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Sweden, arrived in Warsaw, on January 25.

Minister Engzell, born in 1897, is an outstanding lawyer. After having served for many years in the judiciary, he held the post of Secretary General at the

Source: "Trybuna Ludu"